THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WAR ON KULAKS KEY TO SOVIETS' LAND PROGRAM

Party Conference Decides to Push Operations Against Richer Peasants

VILLAGE CAPITALIST TO BE REPRESSED

Serious Crop Shortage Expected From Official Discouragement to Larger Producers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The most important thing that is happening in Russia today is the new agrarian revolution to which the country is apparently committed by the uncompromisingly radical policy of the present party leadership in the peasant question. The Communist Party conference which has just concluded its sessions here decided definitely to continue this policy, of which the main features are increased pressure on the kulaks, or rich peasants, intensified class war in the village through organizing the poor peasants against the rich, concentration of attention upon state and collective farms as the ultimate solutions of the agrarian problem.

This policy, which has been more or less pursued ever since the end of 1927, marks a departure in several respects from the practice of the Nep, or New Economic Policy of 1921. The Nep was a compromise with the peasant's strong instinct for the ownership of private property; the initial result of its application was that, while the cities remained predominantly socialist, the peasant villages remained predominantly capitalist in their economic organization.

Socializing the Villages

Now Joseph Stalin and his associates in the Communist Party leadership, notwithstanding the clearly expressed misgivings of some quite prominent figures in the party, have decided that Russia cannot remain half socialist and half capitalist and have set to work to socialize the villages at an accelerated pace.

In the early period of the Nep the peasant was free to sell his products on the open market. Today, if he is known to have any large surplus of grain, he is practically forced to sell it at fixed prices to state and co-operative buying organizations. If his grain is not actually requisitioned, as was the case during the period of civil war and so-called military communism, the kulak is subjected to such forms of "social persuasion" as being expelled from the village co-operative and hence denied access to manufactured goods or being burdened with a fivefold extra tax.

During the early period of the Nep the more prosperous and energetic

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Honduras Protests Guatemalan Claim to Border Region

Note Asserts It Has Always Ruled in El Cinchado Area—Fruit Company Involved

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The Honduras Government's "El Cinchado" note to Guatemala, just made public here, declares that "El Cinchado" has "always been an integral part of Honduran territory," and that Honduras has always exercised sovereignty therein with no opposition.

After explaining how, since 1902 the Honduran Government has given land concessions to American companies and has made surveys without Guatemala raising any objection, the note declares the present attitude of Guatemala is "unsustainable."

"When the development of the Cuyamel Fruit Company reached a large scale in 1915," says the note then began the intrusions of Guatemalans in "El Cinchado" territory in order to interrupt the work; it was then that Guatemala first made pretensions toward obtaining the Navas Mortua grant, hithertofore undisputed.

"The grave situation which resulted in 1917 gave rise to mediation by the United States Government between Guatemala and Honduras, with the consent of all. As a result of this conference the territory in question was declared in status quo.

"Despite this decision Guatemala continued her advance on 'El Cinchado' and in 1923 occupied this territory, establishing a government telegraph office there. Thus it is clearly shown that it has not been Honduras who has invaded Guatemalan territory but Guatemala who invaded Honduras.

"In spite of the fact that 'El Cinchado' has been clearly proven Honduran territory, and notwithstanding the status quo, the order of the Gutemalan Government for the erection of two federal buildings on the property, constitutes a violation of Honduran national rights, and also violation of the status quo which was to be in existence until the question of territorial limits had been settled."

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Three Political Leaders in Britain All 'Sure' of Victory in Elections

Stanley Baldwin Is 'Confident' of Result; Ramsay MacDonald Sees 'Victory' Ahead, and David Lloyd George Is 'Optimistic' of His Party's Chances

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The leaders of all three political parties have made resounding eve-of-election statements. "I am confident," says Stanley Baldwin, "we shall win with such a majority as will enable us to carry on our work for the recovery of prosperity and the betterment of social conditions against the joint Labor and Liberal opposition. The feeling has taken root that in this fight, a vote for the Liberals can only tend to produce a position of 'stalemate,' and to recognized that nothing could be more disastrous to the present trade revival than experiments in Socialism or in the uncertainty arising from a political deadlock with another general election in the near future as an inevitable consequence."

Ramsay MacDonald is equally satisfied with the progress of his party. "Our campaign," he says, "is going with an irresistible swing, north, south, east and west. A few more days of loyal and enthusiastic work will crown our efforts with a sweeping victory for the Labor Party. Everywhere I have found the people, women no less than men, eager and enthusiastic to hear the message of hope Labor bears. Everywhere I have found them determined to root out the Tory Government that has sacrificed their interests and mismanaged the Nation's affairs during the last four and a half years."

Lloyd George Also Hopeful

David Lloyd George is also optimistic: "Our tail is well up and with a curl in it," he told an interviewer. "A common phrase on everybody's lips when they talk of the fight and our progress," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "is 'I've never seen anything like it.' North Scotland is ours and we shall have several wins on the east coast of Scotland and in the south. Reports from Lancashire are extremely optimistic; in fact the returns from all parts of the country are excellent. I think we may get very surprising results so far as the aggregate poll is concerned. How that will work out in the return of members to the House, I cannot tell."

The eleventh-hour injection of the Roman Catholic religious educational question into the British political campaign by Cardinal Bourne is expected to swing many thousands of votes for and against the Conservatives next Thursday. The Roman Catholics want state monetary aid for their schools and Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, has given them the assurance that if the Con-

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CENSUS TO LIST U. S. WOMEN AS 'HOME MAKERS'

Federation of Clubs Wins Five-Year Campaign—Biennial Council Meeting

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Plans for inter-American co-operation, including the possibility of convening the 1931 council meeting in Panama, are being discussed at the biennial council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here this week. If the council goes to Panama, it will be its first meeting outside the 48 states, and such an occasion would mark considerable progress in drawing together women's clubs and government agencies of Pan-America.

Exchange visits between the countries of North, South and Central America are contemplated and Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the federation, has shown her interest in inter-American relations by choosing Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba, as a speaker on her special program during the present council meeting.

The council will celebrate a victory which the federation has won with the Department of Commerce, a campaign conducted by the women for the past five years having resulted in a promise from the Bureau of the Census to list in the

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Workers Request Less Vodka Sale

Russian Government Asked to Retain Law Forbidding Its Purchase on Holidays

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—At the All Union Congress of Soviets in session now, Uri Larin, president of the Anti-Alcoholic Society, protested at the smaller excise taxes levied on cars of vodka in comparison with cinema and radio.

Mr. Larin said that last year in the streets of Moscow and Leningrad more than 235,000 drunkards were arrested, 90 per cent of whom were workers. Till now the Government had justified the sale of vodka, the purpose of which was to prevent the making of home brew.

But Mr. Larin claimed that according to the figures of the State planning commission, the sale of vodka had not resulted in the reduction of home brew. The workers in Moscow's largest textile, metal and chemical factories were alarmed at the new decision of the Government permitting the sale of liquor on holidays and days preceding holidays. They ask the Government to keep the law which forbade the selling of liquor on these days, saying the experience of last year showed the work of the factories had been much improved, there were fewer absentees and less work spoiled when the workers could not get liquor on holidays.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO PRESERVE TIMBER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—After discussing this possibility for years, British Columbia has taken definite steps to acquire scenic timber to be preserved permanently for the public. A fine stand of evergreens of giant size on Buttles Lake, Vancouver Island, is being purchased by the Provincial Government from private owners for $335,000.

This stand is in the heart of Strathcona Park, a provincial reserve, and the Government feared that if it were cut by its owners the resulting desolation would ruin the park for many years.

OBEYING OF LAW IS CALLED TEST OF PATRIOTISM

Citizens Urged to Honor National Heroes by Supporting Their Ideals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Law observance as a test of patriotism was the note struck by Bishop James E. Freeman in his address at an impressive massing of the colors in the amphitheater of the Washington Cathedral Close, participated in by 50 patriotic organizations.

It is a false patriotism which sets personal liberty against obedience to authority and law, Bishop Freeman asserted.

"Memorial Day is a worthless exhibition of loyalty unless we are all willing and prepared to obey the laws of the land as enunciated by President Hoover in his Associated Press speech," he declared. "It is a striking fact that those who most need the law and have the most protection from it are the chief violators of it.

"The President of the Nation has recently admonished us that the excesses of personal liberty now evident in the Republic constitute the greatest menace to our institutions. More important than fiscal, tariff or other policies is the question of whether or not the authority of law is to be recognized and obeyed by our people."

Bishop Freeman stressed the true patriotism "to be found in loyal service to country and to God." He reminded his hearers that "it would be of little worth that we remember those who heroically gave their all, unless we remember those ideals for which they stood. To praise their deeds is one thing, to emulate their virtues another."

Presbyterians Propose Action to Back Hoover

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A crisis with respect to enforcement of state and national laws in the United States is indicated in the message delivered here to the 141st general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the

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Deserted Pacific Isles Still Stocked With Supplies for Castaway Sailors

Tutanekai Returns From Annual Trip to Revictual Depots Cached on Fertile but Uninhabited Group, North of New Zealand, That Defy Settlement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Lying on the fringe of the tropics 600 miles northeast of New Zealand, and of proved fertility, the Kermadec Islands still remain uninhabited. Since the islands were discovered in the eighteenth century, four attempts have been made to colonize them, but they have no inhabitants today, and the only visitor they receive is the government steamer Tutanekai, which periodically goes there to attend to the depots established for castaway sailors. It was these depots of stores that attracted Count von Luckner, the daring German seaman, when he escaped in a launch from the prison camp at Auckland during the war, and seized a small sailing vessel on the coast. He shaped away for the Kermadecs, but unfortunately for him the authorities calculated that he would make for this spot, and sent a ship after him and captured him there.

The Tutanekai has just paid a visit there, carrying two New Zealand naturalists who wished to study the bird life and who have published in the "Auckland Star" interesting facts about the group. Nearly 100 years ago a white man named Reed went to the Kermadecs with a number of Maori slaves to grow fruit and vegetable for the whalers. When in 1854 a British warship called, it found a New York family called Halstead settled there. Later people called Bell, from New Zealand, tried on and off for 30 years to make a home there, but had to give it up. The remains of their homestead are still to be seen. The islands are now left to the goats, the rats and the birds.

The group is very isolated, and water is found on only one island. The Kermadecs are markedly volcanic. The depot on Curtis Island has to be roofed with tar-covered material, for no other material will stand the sulphurous fumes, and the water left for castaways is placed in earthenware jars. The landing is made over a submerged crater, and the sea water is quite warm.

The islands are a half-way house between New Zealand and the tropical islands of the Pacific. The naturalists in the Tutanekai found growing there a plant, formerly cultivated by the Maoris for its sweet root, of which only four specimens are known in New Zealand today. The magnificent pohutukawa, or Christmas tree, which grows on the New Zealand seashore and flowers in crimson glory for a fortnight or so at Christmas time, is found in the Kermadecs in a slightly different form. Oranges are plentiful and the crew of the Tutanekai gathered sackfuls. Mingled with native birds, including the New Zealand tui, are starlings, blackbirds and thrushes.

STRIKERS BACK AT OLD JOBS IN ELIZABETHTON

Peace Comes to 'Silk' Mills After Two Months—Only 'Undesirables' Barred

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—With peace established by the dissenting factions in the Elizabethton textile strike, industrial activity had approached normal more than at any other time since the walkout two months ago.

Their old jobs open under the terms of an agreement reached by strike leaders and officials of the American Bemberg and Glanzstoff textile mills, straggling groups of former workers came into Elizabethton from their hillside homes to register with E. T. Willson, newly engaged personnel director of the companies.

"Undesirables Barred"

Only "undesirables" among former employees were to be barred from their former jobs, Dr. Arthur Mothwurf, president of the textile companies, announced. By "undesirables," he said he referred to those strikers who had been guilty of violence and intimidation.

The strike finally was ended May 21 after a meeting by dissatisfied strikers, who objected to a statement Saturday by Dr. Mothwurf that he was unwilling to deal with the union as a union, but would mediate with all former employees regardless of their membership in the workers' organization.

The dissenting factions were brought together by Mr. Willson and Miss Anna Weinstock, 28-year old representative of the United States Department of Labor. A committee of five strikers met with nine company officials and the peace pact was drawn and approved. Leaders of neither side announced whether the original grievances had entered the negotiations.

The 5500 employees of the two mills walked out when they alleged the company had not made good its promise to hear workers' grievance committees.

More Trouble Looms

Employment later in the day of T. Perry, Elizabethton, as a regis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Kwangsi Deserters Arrive at Canton in Five Transports

8000 Fully Armed Troops From Hankow Get Cool Reception in City

CANTON, China (AP)—Five transports bearing 8000 fully equipped troops that deserted the Kwangsi cause, have arrived from Hankow and anchored off Shameen, the foreign colony. They came presumably to assist in the defense of Kwantung, and 8000 more are expected shortly.

Although these soldiers came as friends, they received a doubtful welcome from the city of Canton. The strength of their loyalty is questioned on the basis of their past record, but the merchants are quite certain they will demand funds and free food as long as they remain in the Canton camp.

AMOY, China (AP)—Dr. C. H. Holleman, Reformed Presbyterian Church missionary at Lungyenchow, west of here, is being held captive by Communists.

Mrs. Holleman and their children and the Rev. Henry Poppen and his family escaped to Amoy and were safe here after having lost everything in an attack by 2000 roving Communist troops on May 23.

The troops entered the city and attacked the missionary compound, looting the mission, residences and hospital. The attack apparently was purely anti-foreign since no Chinese houses were molested.

Breaks Endurance Record With 172 Hours in Air

Texan Plane Tops Flight Record by 21 Hours, Soaring 7½ Days

'Fort Worth' Descends Owing to Split Propeller After Beating Endurance Test of Army Airmen—Travel More Than 10,000 Miles

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Having added almost a full day to the world's endurance flight record, R. L. Robbins and James Kelly rested while experts made a careful examination of their single-motored monoplane "Fort Worth," which they brought to earth May 26 after soaring almost seven and one-half days.

The two pilots, one an ex-cowboy, the other a former railroad mechanic, added a new line to the illustrious record started by the Wright brothers' one-minute flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903, by keeping the "Fort Worth" aloft in good and bad weather for 172 hours, 32 minutes and 1 second. The record beats the mark of 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds made by the army monoplane "Question Mark" by 21 hours, 51 minutes and 59 seconds. The army plane had three motors, a crew of five men and an expert ground crew.

Fliers Divide Credit

Robbins has had six years' experience as a flier, but Kelly came off the range only a year and a half ago and a course in flying which he took technically ended in April, although his skill gave him a job with the Texas Air Transport Corporation long before that time.

The two fliers divided credit for the success of their flight. Kelly pointed out that Robbins' ability to get the most out of the motor without straining it was largely responsible for its performance. Robbins attributed a large share of their success to the intrepidity of Kelly, who frequently crawled all around the hood of the plane to grease the valve rocker arms. The "Question Mark" was brought to earth by valve trouble.

It was on one of these trips to grease the valves that Kelly had an accident which eventually forced the plane down. A loose buckle on his safety belt nicked both blades of the propeller and during Saturday night's rainstorms moisture penetrated the scar on the blades and caused the propeller to swell and split.

Shortly after noon on Sunday the pilot dropped a note saying the propeller was vibrating badly and that they would have to descend soon. They kept the plane in the air, however, until a moment after 4:05 p. m. They decided that the risk of the propeller flying to pieces and perhaps causing them to crash was too great. Robbins made a perfect landing.

Travel 10,000 Miles

The plane scarcely had touched the ground when the enthusiastic crowd, wading through mud, was upon it. A fence, a cordon of police and a special guard around the plane wilted before the rush.

Each of the pilots won a total of $1100 from several air transport companies and a purse of $15,000 is being raised for them by the Fort Worth Association of Commerce. The plane used 1510 gallons of gasoline on the flight and it is conservatively estimated that it traveled more than 10,000 miles.

German Flier Makes New Altitude Record

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A new world's altitude record of 12,500 meters has been established by Willy Neuerhofen in Dessau.

The machine used was a Junkers monoplane of the Bremen type, designed to carry heavy freight. It was equipped with an English Bristol Jupiter engine of 450 horsepower and had a safety device consisting of a button on the steering wheel which had to be pressed by the pilot to keep the engine running. When the oxygen pipe tore during the first attempt, the pilot let go the button with the result that the engine was cut off and the machine began to glide downward until the pilot resumed control.

Germany also holds the world's duration record for flight made without taking on gasoline while in the air, which was also established at Dessau.

ETIQUETTE in TRAVELING by MOTOR COACH, CHAR-A-BANCS and AIRPLANE will be discussed Tomorrow on the WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES PAGE

Moscow-New York Flight Planned by Russians

MOSCOW (AP)—A flight by Russian aviators from Moscow to New York by way of Alaska this August is being planned by the Soviet Airway Commission, it was made known at the opening of the summer season of the Soviet Union's air communication's service.

The plane, "Land of Soviets," was built at the Central Aero-Hydro Dynamic Institute.

The proposed route covers about 12,500 miles. The plane will leave Moscow and will make its first stop at Novisibirik in the Urals. Following the Transsiberian Railroad, the route will be via Khabarovsk, on the Amur River, Petropavlosk in Kamchatka, Dutch Harbor on the Aleutian Islands, Sitka, Alaska, and then down the coast to Seattle and San Francisco, whence the airmen will turn east to Chicago and New York.

New Speed Record?

ETAMPES, France (AP)—Majors Weiss and Girier of the French military air service were believed May 27 to have established a new world's airplane speed record over a distance of 5000 kilometers. Flying over a triangular course of about 100 miles between Etampes, Chartres and Orleans they covered the distance in 26½ hours, averaging 116.7 miles per hour.

The previous record was held by the Italian aviators Ferrarin and Delprete, established during their flight last June with an average of 86 miles an hour over 4760.6 miles.

Fahy Forced Down

LOS ANGELES (AP)—An attempt to break the solo endurance flight record by Herbert J. Fahy ended here May 26 after the plane had been in the air 21 hours and 16 minutes. Fahy, a test pilot for the makers of the Lockheed-Vega plane which he used, said a gusty wind rolled banks of fog in upon him, forcing the descent.

Fahy said another start would be made this week.

Reporter Defies Rules Committee in Senate Inquiry

Refuses to Reveal Source of Information on Lenroot Roll Call

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The inviolability of a newspaper man's source of information, firmly maintained by a challenged reporter before the Senate Rules Committee, has resulted in two important innovations in Senate affairs.

An endeavor of many years' standing to revise the Senate's rules of secrecy was scheduled for early consideration, and the privilege of representatives of press associations to the floor of the Senate has been withdrawn.

The first change always has encountered insurmountable opposition from party leaders, who sidetracked the proposal by parliamentary maneuvers. As a result of the activities of the press in making public secret roll calls, floor leaders are now agreed to accept some modification of the rule.

On the next question, Progressives are advocating abolition of restrictions. Republican leaders are not willing to go that far.

The right of the press to refuse to divulge the identity of its source of information was successfully asserted by the United Press Associations through its Senate reporter, Paul R. Mallon, who was called before the Senate Rules Committee for interrogation as to where he got his story giving the detailed vote on the confirmation of Irvine L. Lenroot to a Federal Court.

Mr. Mallon, on advice of his counsel, told the committee that he believed he could challenge the committee's jurisdiction to compel him to testify. Asked to inform the committee who disclosed the story to him, Mr. Mallon refused to answer on the ground that to do so would be to violate a confidence.

Upper, Wide World. Lower, Acme

REGINALD L. ROBBINS
Chief Pilot

'POCKET VETOES' ARE UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

President's Omission to Sign Late in Session Kills Legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Pocket vetoes" by the President were declared by the Supreme Court on May 27 to be effective in killing legislation sent to him in the closing days of a session, even though it was not the last session of a congress.

The decision covers the Muscle Shoals bill, pocket vetoed at the close of the first session of the last Congress.

The pocket veto results when a President fails to sign a bill within a certain time after Congress adjourns. This action is effective in preventing such a measure from going on the statute books.

The court asserted that Congress must be in session when the President returned a bill with his disapproval, and when Congress by adjournment prevents this, the bill which he would return if the House in which it originated was in session, must be considered dead.

The legal argument was over the meaning of the word "adjournment" as used in that section of the Constitution which provides that bills sent to the President by Congress shall become law unless returned to Congress with his veto within 10 days, Sundays excepted, provided Congress by "adjournment" had not prevented the return.

The could held the word adjournment used in the Constitution meant the end of any session of Congress, and was not confined to final adjournment of a Congress.

Question before the Supreme Court was whether a bill, passed by both houses of Congress and presented to the President less than 10 days—Sundays excepted—before the adjournment of the first session of Congress, and not signed by him, or returned by him to the house in which it originated, could become a law without his signature.

The case was brought up by a group of Indians, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General arguing that in such cases the ("pocket") veto was automatic.

'PUSSYFOOT' JOHNSON FINDS DRYS GAINING

Germany and Denmark Making Advances, He Says

NEW YORK (AP) — William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, dry crusader, has returned from a six-months tour of the world, and reported that 'the booze man all over the world is having his troubles."

In Germany, he said, a local option prohibition bill "almost won." Denmark has made great strides in the dry movement, there being now 225 dry parishes out of 1200, he said.

The speaking tour was made on behalf of the World League Against Alcoholism, whose headquarters are in London. Practically all the important countries in the world were visited.

"I am sick of hearing about wild Americans who get drunk in France and return to the United States saying that one never sees any drunks in France," said Mr. Johnson. "Why, last year 60,000 persons were convicted of drunkenness in France, and many of them were Americans."

GUATEMALA TO TALK MORE

GUATEMALA (By U. P.)—Plans for enlargement of the telephonic system of Guatemala have been announced here.

GERMANS READY TO COMPROMISE ON REPARATIONS

Propose Annuities Fixed by Young Plan Shall Become Effective Sept. 1

FIRM AGAINST CHANGE IN SAFEGUARD CLAUSE

Oppose Coming to Terms With Belgians Now—Resigned to Last 21 Payments

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Germany has proposed that the Dawes plan continue to the end of the fifth annuity year—that is to Aug. 31. The standard annuity of 2,500,000,000 marks (about $600,000,000) would thus be paid in full and the Young plan would enter into effect Sept. 1. The Germans wanted the Young plan to be retroactive to April 1, whereas the Allies desired it to commence operating on Jan. 1, next year.

The annuity under the Young plan being 2,050,000,000 marks, the difference between its being retroactive to April 1 or coming into force Jan. 1, 1930, represents a capital sum of 1,800,000,000 marks. What the Allies wished to do was to conserve this difference, and pay it back to themselves in annual installments of 52,000,000 marks. As an additional 53,000,000 was needed for the British claim on account of the Dominions this was to be a bookkeeping method of finding the necessary amount without changing the annuity under the Young plan.

Hopeful of Joint Accord

Germany has gone more than half way, therefore, in this matter, and its delegates are hopeful of joint accord. There are, however, still four other points of importance yet to be settled even if the Allies agree to Sept. 1 for starting the Young plan. The Germans wrote the "safeguard clause' in this way: "If economic difficulties arise in Germany, the Government can apply to the directorate of the international trustee bank for an impartial investigation." The Allies changed this in such way as to leave the initiative for such inquiry with them and not with Germany. The original text is asked for by the Germans.

In the interallied debt funding agreements there is a moratorium by which payments may be postponed for two years if economic financial troubles weigh too heavily on the debtor. The Germans press for inclusion of a similar clause in the report.

The Allies have agreed to release German railways partially from obligations under the Dawes plan and continued in the Young plan. Railways may be used as security and according to priority value for loans not exceeding 1,000,000,000 marks. The Germans, however, want them entirely free from any control or lien.

Finally the Germans are holding out against coming to terms with Belgians concurrently with the adoption of the Young plan. The former maintain that it was not on the agenda and must be left for intergovernment negotaitions and the Allies seem to be coming over to this viewpoint.

The Germans are resigned to the payments to last 21 years. Their idea of covering them largely by unpaid liberation debts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and other countries was turned down by the Allies as too political but in compensation they agreed to propose a vital change in the Versailles treaty.

According to the treaty, Germany is responsible for payment by Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria of reparation debts, but the Young plan suggests that Germany be entirely released from this responsibility.

Though signing in good faith for the last 21 annuities, Germany does so feeling that when the time comes they will either be taken care of through profits of international bank or will have been merged in some new debt-funding agreement.

King Victor Signs Pacts With Pope

Formal Visit of Monarch and Mussolini to Vatican Expected Shortly

ROME (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel III on May 27 signed and ratified the Lateran treaties between the Italian Government and the Holy See.

The King signed the treaties after he had received the Premier, Signor Mussolini, and other ministers in the Quirinal Palace. The treaties will be published in the Official Gazette. Subsequently the Duce and Cardinal Gasparri will formally exchange ratifications at a date and place not yet decided.

The first visit of the Italian sovereigns, accompanied by Signor Mussolini, to the Pope is now only a matter of days, according to the Tribuna. The Vatican authorities have not yet decided whether the visit should take the form of a solemn reception, such as on the last visit of King Alfonso of Spain, or follow the simpler model set at the last call of King Albert of Belgium.

PARK AREA SET APART

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announces that President Hoover has issued a proclamation setting apart as the Holy Cross National Monument, an area of approximately 1392 acres, which includes the famous cross of snow in the Holy Cross National Forest of Colorado.

ELECTRIC RATES ONCE AGAIN CUT IN PHILADELPHIA

Fifth Reduction in Seven Years, Not Influenced by Report, Officials Say

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The price of electric current for domestic use, affecting thousands of homes in and around Philadelphia, has been reduced about $900,000 annually by the voluntary action of the Philadelphia Electric Company and some of its subsidiaries.

New schedules of rates were filed with the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, soon after the result of a survey of electric rates in all parts of the United States had been placed in the hands of the Federal Power Commission by Morris Llewellyn Cook, Philadelphia engineer.

This survey declared that electric rates were too high and showed that public utility companies could make a fair profit by selling current to domestic consumers at 5 cents per kilowatt hour. The Philadelphia Electric Company officials said they were not influenced by Mr. Cook's survey but that the cut was in line with the policy of the company to furnish current at the lowest possible rate consistent with good service and efficient operation of its properties.

It was explained by company officials that the new rate is the fifth voluntary reduction made in seven years.

The latest reduction is made in the company's "second step" for residence rates which are reduced from 7 to 6 cents per kilowatt hour for 108 kilowatt hours used in a three-month period, equivalent to 36 hours a month. Under this rate the first 12 hours cost 96 cents a month, as at present, while the next 36 hours will cost 6 cents, a reduction figured at 14 per cent. The third step, or wholesale domestic rate, remains at 3 cents.

Virtually all domestic consumers use more than 12 kilowatt hours monthly, according to the company records, therefore more than 92 per cent of all domestic users will benefit by the reduction.

Fish Fall From Sky on Coast of Ceylon

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon—A strange occurrence recently happened at Kalutara, on the southwest coast, where a shower of kavaiva fish and small frogs fell from the sky during a rainstorm upon the astonished population. The incident is also the more inexplicable, since a moonsoon cannot cause waterspouts in the interior of the country.

DISCOVERY EQUIPPED FOR TWO YEARS' TRIP

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO—"If ice conditions are bad and we are locked in we shall not mind in the least, since the Discovery is being equipped for two years' voyage. She is a strong vessel and capable of resisting ice pressure," said Sir Douglas Mawson, antarctic explorer, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative here en route to Australia, where he is organizing a south polar expedition in August.

"We want to study the fauna of the antarctic regions, which are teeming with as much life as India and Ceylon, and also the relations of the heavy monsoons to ice-breaking. The investigation of mineral deposits is among the other objects of the expedition."

British Veterans Pay High Tribute to Early Patriots

Visit Concord, Bedford and Lexington—Praise Both Colonial and Royal Troopers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass.—On annual pilgrimage to Lexington, Bedford and Concord on May 26, the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Massachusetts conducted simple exercises in honor of British and American soldiers who fell there in the Revolutionary War. A wreath was placed on the pedestal of the honor roll banner at the new Cary Memorial Hall, bearing both American and British flags.

Charles W. E. Morris, president of the association, said:

"As British veterans, for and on behalf of the British Empire and its people, we pay a comrade's tribute to the United States of America's heroes of 1775 and all the intervening years."

The British salute followed this tribute and then the parade proceeded to Lexington Green where, after the playing of the "British Last Post" another wreath was placed on the monument there to the Minute Men engaged in the Battle of Lexington.

The Rev. Edwin M. Slocombe, minister of the First Parish Unitarian Church in Lexington, greeted members of the Association who were accompanied by a detail of the Lexington Minute Men, Capt. Ezra Breed commanding, and the Stanley Hill Post No. 38, American Legion, Albert A. Rose, Senior Vice Commander, commanding.

When the exercises were finished at Concord and Lexington, the company took buses for Bedford, where, with simple exercises, another wreath was placed on the monument to British service men. On the return trip to Concord, stops were made at the North Bridge, and at the Minute Man Statue; countermarching over the bridge, exercises were held at the spot where two British soldiers fell more than 153 years ago in the Battle of Concord.

SAO PAULO CLAIMS RECORD SKYSCRAPER

South America's New 'Highest' Has Bungalow for Cap

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Sao Paulo now boasts the largest building in South America—the 26-story Martinelli Building, which covers an entire city block and was constructed at a total cost of $5,500,000.

The Martinelli Building will include a hotel with 450 rooms, a theater and other dependencies, besides several hundred office rooms. Abolt the top floor is the bungalow home of the owner, Commendatore Martinelli, once an Italian immigrant boy.

When the building was started two years ago, many thought such a "skyscraper" dangerous. To show his confidence in the enterprise Signor Martinelli installed his family in an apartment on the ninth floor, long before construction was completed.

Cecil Rhodes Memorial Is Oxford Link for English-Speaking Nations

Acme

Rhodes House, recently completed and presented to Oxford University by the trustees under the will of Cecil Rhodes, as a monument to the founder of the Rhodes scholarships, combining a lecture and banquet hall, residence and offices of the Oxford secretary of the Rhodes Trust, with a library of the history and literature of the English-speaking peoples. Left to right—Exterior and interior views of hall.

Woman 'Pacifist' Loses Legal Test

Supreme Court Denies Citizenship to Alien for Refusing to 'Bear Arms'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alien women who refuse to bear arms in defense of the Government and who also are opposed to the use of military force under all circumstances, are prohibited from naturalization, the Supreme Court has decided in the case of Rosita Schwimmer from Chicago.

Justice Butler, in delivering the opinion said when doubt exists in the mind of the court as to any essential qualification of the applicant for naturalization, the Government must be given the benefit of the doubt.

A native of Hungary, Mrs. Schwimmer, in her examination for naturalization declared that she would not defend the Constitution by taking up arms. The Government denounced her as a menace.

Mrs. Schwimmer contended that Congress had excluded women from military service by providing that the armed forces should consist of able-bodied men.

FEDERAL COMMISSION TO STOP MOVIE COMBINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered West Coast Theaters Inc., and other companies which together control more than 100 moving picture theaters in California to discontinue combining among themselves to compel film producers and distributors to refuse to sell or lease films to their competitors.

The commission issued two separate orders, one against the combination in southern California and the other against the northern California group.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ACCEPTS ARBITRATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Dominican Republic is the first country to ratify the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty, according to word received at the State Department. The treaty was signed in Washington, Jan. 5, 1929.

The treaty submits to arbitration all claims which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy or which are juridical in nature, with the exception of domestic issues or issues affecting a third party.

Boys Championed by Chicago Men, and Courts Attest Lads' Response

Business Leaders Fraternize With Youngsters in Summer Camp—Another Club to Be Added to Chain—"Gangs" Break Up Under Something Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Champion the youth and help him solve his problems instead of exaggerating and bewailing his delinquency and crime. Fraternize with the boy who is depressed by the turmoil of city life and show that there is some sunshine ahead for him."

These are the rules of action which guide the members of the Union League Club, one of the wealthiest and most notable groups of men in this city, in their boys' club work. They have gone into two of the most squalid sections of the city and established club houses for boys, giving them something wholesome to do, and thereby breaking up the "gangs."

Now the Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs is planning a third club. More immediate, however, are the plans for the opening of the ninth summer camp. This is to be at League Lake, 3½ miles north of Salem, Wis., on 80 acres owned by the club. Here they have accommodations for 200 boys at one time. It will be open June 25 to Sept. 3.

"Our members," said Robert D. Klees, managing director of the foundation, "will go up there to camp and fraternize with the boys. Our members, men who have achieved success and position, will show a personal interest in the boys, tell them how they succeeded, inspire hope and ambition, and form friendships that will be of lasting benefit in pulling those boys up.

"And there will be a kinship of interest there, for many of our members started from conditions no more favorable than those in which the boys of today find themselves. I say that our members will do this, because they have been doing it for nine years."

Burridge D. Butler, president of the foundation, asserts that the league has operated on the assumption that a normal boy is never a bad boy. He is only a good boy doing the wrong thing.

"Give him a simple club for the activities of his leisure time," said Mr. Butler, "between school time and bed time, and he is taken off the streets, away from the dangers of association with criminals. Through supervised games he learns to play fair; and the boy who learns to play fair develops an alertness, honesty and truthfulness that makes a man of him."

Working on this basis the boys' club at Nineteenth and Leavitt streets opened in May, 1920. This community the year previous had led the entire city in juvenile delinquency with 1344 boys arrested. In 1920, with the club in operation eight months, arrests were reduced to 802. The following year they fell to 592, and after that they dropped steadily until they reached the bottom figure of 276 in 1928.

This shows a reduction of 79.4 per cent in juvenile delinquency in nine years. Similar results were shown at the Lincoln and Emerson streets club, openend in 1927. The clubs have a combined enrollment of 4200 boys, with an average daily attendance of about 900 each.

Hoover to Lay Corner Stone of New Commerce Building

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover will lay the corner stone for the new Department of Commerce Building, June 3.

This structure, one of the group of magnificent federal buildings to be constructed in the Pennsylvania Avenue triangle will cover two city blocks and will have the largest area of any office building in the world. It will be located on Fifteenth Street within half a block of the Treasury Building.

TELEPHONE INCREASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Telephones in homes throughout New York State outnumber those in business offices, according to statistics just issued by the New York Telephone Company, which show 1,320,000 residence telephones as compared with 1,[illegible]0,000 business telephones. There are now 24 telephones for every 100 inhabitants in the State, as compared with 16.2 for the United States.

B. C. Fruit Growers Complain of Rates

Railways, It Is Claimed, Charge Westerners Far Less Than Eastern Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERNON, B. C.—Another campaign for lower railway rates on the fruit and vegetable products of the interior has been launched by the Vernon Board of Trade with the support of the producers and the business interests. At a meeting attended by 200 representative citizens, G. G. McGeer, who has fought on several occasions at Ottawa for lower rates outlined the steps to be taken.

Thomas Bulman quoted tables to show that the fruit growers of the Niagara peninsula and in Nova Scotia enjoy rates that are little more than half what the British Columbia grower pays. He said that Canada bonused the railways, not to charge the Okanagan valley about 100 per cent more in freight rates than on Ontario and Quebec but to give producers a fair deal in all parts of the Dominion.

A. T. Howe, another grower, stated that the railways levied $20,000 tolls on 40,000 boxes of his apples for a service they would charge about $12,000 for under rates prevailing in Ontario.

DR. CONDON TO STUDY EDUCATION ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Randall J. Condon, who has resigned as superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools, sails for Europe on July 1 to study advanced education in Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden.

He plans to devote himself to the study of education and human relations and to volunteer his service without compensation to national and international organizations.

Unified Street Control Wins in Minneapolis

13-Ward System to Give Place to Central Administration Following Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis at the polls has approved a unified system of street control. Hitherto the ward system has been employed. There were 13 separate ward street funds, 13 sets of street equipment, 13 commissioners and 13 sets of books.

It has meant that streets which passed through several wards were maintained as the wards saw fit to maintain them. There was a duplication of street equipment, some standing idle in some wards where it might well have been put to good use in others. The ward accounting system opened the way for carelessness in some cases, and it is claimed for actual dishonesty in others.

The new plan of street control substitutes for the 13 ward funds a central fund, made possible by an annual uniform tax levy, not exceeding one-fourth of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the city. It places the responsibility for the care and maintenance of the city's streets directly upon the city engineer and members of the city council, and abolishes the 13 ward street commissioners. It provides for the pooling of all ward equipment and the maintenance of one set of equipment. And it centers the responsibility for the street accounts squarely on the city comptroller.

The story of the amendment's success is simply the story of a campaign of enlightenment. All of the city's three daily newspapers gave the amendment their support, and Minneapolis, apparently, was ready to receive the facts with an open mind.

SUBMARINE TRIALS JUNE 5

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, senior member of the navy yard of inspection and survey, has notified the commander of the Submarine S-48 that official trials of the craft would begin June 5 off Provincetown and continue for eight days.

PARK PROGRAM RATIFIED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The $6,000,000 park program proposed by Controller Charles W. Berry has been formally ratified by the Board of Estimate at a meeting here.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORS VISIT CALIFORNIA

American Association Continues Series of Specially Arranged Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—A cross-section of agriculture in nine states was recently seen by members of a tour of the southwest conducted by the American Agricultural Editors' Association. The party of nearly 75 traversed this State before returning to St. Louis, by way of Utah and Colorado.

John F. Cunningham of Racine, Wis., editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, as president of the national organization which represents farm papers having more than 10,000,000 circulation, headed the group. C. E. Durst, Fruits and Gardens magazine, Chicago, was secretary.

The principal object of the organization is to keep abreast of the development of agriculture throughout the world through specially arranged tours. The association has visited European countries, Canada, Mexico the tropics, and various sections of the United States.

The Imperial Valley, a below-sea-level, desert empire irrigated by Colorado River waters, was the first place visited in California. There specialized farming projects were seen, including many acres of cantaloupes, most of which are shipped to eastern markets.

Skirting the Salton Sea, the party motored to Coachella Valley, also below sea level, which includes farfamed date gardens. Following the Sunkist Trail, a paved highway across the desert, they reached the San Gorgonio Pass, climbing to an elevation of more than 2600 feet. In this valley they saw growing deciduous fruits of many varieties.

The dry-ranching districts of the county were seen before Riverside, the county seat, was reached. There Dr. H. J. Webber, director of the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, University of California, spoke on the citrus industry of California.

Dr. Webber described methods practiced in bud selection, fertilization, and root stock experiment.

At Rialto an orange packing house was shown to the visitors as they journeyed toyard Los Angeles by way of the Azusa district. The trip northward was via the San Joaquin Valley, where dairying, fruit growing, cotton production and other forms of ranching were seen. At Sacramento the visitors were greeted by George H. Hecke, State Director of Agriculture.

Before returning to St. Louis, Mo., the travelers will have seen the high points of interest in all forms of farming in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Colorado.

Marine 'Garages' for Speed Boats Proposed to Aid Ocean Commuters

Business Men Owning Summer Homes on Shore Would Use Speed Boats Instead of Trains and Motors If They Could Find Adequate 'Parking' Facilities

Establishment of marine "garages," where privately owned motorboats can be moored and left in custody of caretakers, as is the case in city garages for automobiles, thus permitting their owners to "commute" by sea between their summer homes and the city, is the object of a movement that is gaining favor. Although no definite steps have been taken as yet, the sponsors of the idea point out that ample opportunity is offered in Boston Harbor for such garages.

Scores of men maintain summer homes along the North and South Shores. Many of them own speed boats, but have no place to leave them during the day should they desire to "commute" by that means of transportation. That the desire to utilize such facilities exists is shown by the fact that six Boston business men, recently incorporated under Massachusetts laws as "Commuters, Inc.," to commute between Boston and Nahant. In that case, however, a captain and mechanic are maintained on board at all times, so the vessel is taken to an anchorage during the day, and brought to a public landing in time to take the passengers on the return trip.

Those not in a position to have a paid staff to watch their vessel would often use it for commuting, it is pointed out, were there any satisfactory way to "park" during the day in safety and at a low cost. Promoters of the idea believe that space might be available at such places as seldom used piers in East Boston, or possibly at the slip of the National Docks, East Boston, convenient to the East Boston Tunnel and thence to Boston. Other places are to be found along the many miles of water front in Boston harbor where such a "garage" might be established for convenience of motorboat owners and for profit to the owner or lessee of the dock, it is pointed out.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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MAIN FLOOR

LUXURY TO SIDE WITH SAFETY IN NEW AIR LINERS

Engineers Confer With Fliers to Provide Utmost Comfort Above Clouds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The necessity for more comforts and luxuries for passengers of air liners was stressed from the engineering standpoint at the opening sessions of the Third National Aeronautics meeting here, the same trend that was revealed in the new models of aircraft exhibited this spring at the Detroit Air Show.

The St. Louis meeting conducted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was a gathering of the laboratory men who also are endeavoring to increase the safety of aviation, and met for four days' sessions for an interchange of ideas with practical fliers.

"With the engineers of America rests the duty of insuring the maximum safety of aviation," said Elmer S. Sperry, president of the Engineering Society, in his address of welcome. "We are the men who must perfect new instruments by which unknown trails can be blazed. The development of aeronautics has become a potential factor in the activities of the Engineering Society, and is bound to increase in importance."

The St. Louis meeting of the engineers, as one of the officers expressed it, was designed not so much to dwell on the past achievements of aeronautical men as to emphasize the future needs in an effective development of aviation. The effect desired, in short, is to arouse air-mindedness among the natural scientists of the Nation, so that aircraft may play their destined parts in the world of commerce with the utmost degree of safety and comfort.

Fourteen-inch seats in "luxurious" passenger airplanes, for instance, were held totally inadequate in a paper by Charles N. Monteith, chief engineer of the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle, Wash., and the French recommendation for seats 19 inches in width was held to be a step in the right direction.

Aircraft of the future, Mr. Monteith believes, will provide comforts similar to those of the crack railroad trains, sleeping compartments, observation platforms, etc.

The United States can learn much from Europe in the matter of airplane passenger traffic, in the opinion of C. S. (Casey) Jones, president of the Curtiss Flying Service, Inc.

4000 Singers Give New York Concert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Massed choruses of the Associated Glee Clubs of America, which was formed in 1923, comprising nearly 4000 men from 11 states, have just given a concert at Madison Square Garden. An audience estimated at about 15,000 enthusiastically applauded the singers. Among the selections were Beethoven's "Creation" hymn, Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Songs," Bohm's "Calm as the Night," Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," Protheroe's "Laudamus" and Brahms' "Lullaby."

The soloists were Nanette Guilford, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Reinald Werrenrath. Miss Guilford sang Elisabeth's "Dich Teuer Halle" from "Tannhäuser," the "Ernani Involami" from Verdi's "Ernani," and Musetta's waltz song from "La Bohème." Mr. Werrenrath's contributions included "Give a Man a Horse and He Can Ride," "Duna" and "Your Song from Paradise."

The first half of the concert was conducted by Mark Andrews, a native of Gainsborough, Eng., leader of the Glee Clubs of Montclair, New Haven, Orange and other eastern cities. The second half was led by Ralph L. Baldwin, director of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, the Choral Club of Hartford and the New England Summer School of Music Pedagogy at Northampton, Mass.

Radio Network to Serve Planes Now Under Way

Complete Weather Service to Be Provided by System to Cost $1,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A $1,000,000 radio system to provide instantaneous communication between flying fields and aircraft operating on 7500 miles of airways in the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America now is being installed, according to an announcement here by J. T. Trippe, president and general manager of the Pan American Airways.

The proposed system is described as the largest private radio network in the world. It will keep every airplane in constant touch with at least two of the 72 ground stations in the system. Ten of the stations are already in operation, eight more are in the course of construction and the remainder are being actively planned, Mr. Trippe said.

In co-operation with the Radio Corporation of America, the Pan American Airways has developed a triple aircraft radio apparatus. It includes a radiotelephone for instantaneous communication, a radiotelegraph for routine messages and an automatic signal set, operating independently, which acts as a radio beacon. The entire equipment weighs 85 pounds, and uses a V-shaped antenna attached to the wings and fuselage, enabling the airplane to send and receive while on the ground as well as in the air. Sixteen airplanes already have been equipped with the new sets.

The service will be used as a complete weather reporting system, according to Mr. Trippe, and to keep the headquarters station and the intermediate flying fields in constant touch with the airplanes' operations.

GERMAN RADIOCAST IS RELAYED TO BYRD

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—A program from radio station DHC of Nauen, Germany, was picked up by station KDKA here May 26 and relayed to Commander Richard E. Byrd and his party in the antarctic. Two weeks ago an Australian station's radiocast was resent to Commander Byrd from Pittsburgh.

After having picked up the German station's signals KDKA officials cabled DHC asking if it would arrange to radiocast a half-hour program at a stipulated time for relay to Commander Byrd, who is awaiting the passing of the long antarctic winter before continuing his explorations. DHC complied and Commander Byrd reported that reception was good.

ANTHONY AMENDMENT CELEBRATION PLANNED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Plans for celebrating June 4, tenth anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment granting suffrage to women, are being made by the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the national headquarters committee on arrangements, says the opportunity will be taken not only to observe the suffrage victory, but to urge "a second amendment to complete the work started by the first."

LIBRARIAN RESIGNS TO READ

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—After 20 years of service in the development of traveling libraries in the New York State Education Department, the Rev. Charles F. Porter has resigned, and will devote himself to amateur gardening and reading.

"Savings Bank" for Salt River Farmers

Herbert Photos

Roosevelt Dam, One of Sights on Apache Trail in Arizona. It Is 280 Feet High, 1080 Feet Wide and Cost $4,000,000.

FRESH VERDURE COVERS VALLEY OF SALT RIVER

Roosevelt Dam Dedicated in 1911 Makes Desert Bloom as the Rose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz.—In the Roosevelt Dam, with its great reservoirs having a possible water storage capacity of nearly 2,000,000 acre feet, Salt River Valley farmers take quiet pride. To them it is, figuratively, a savings bank of resources to be drawn upon in time of need.

When Theodore Roosevelt, on March 18, 1911, personally dedicated the dam that since has borne his name, he declared that his service in forwarding passage of the Reclamation Act had given him gratification hardly equaled by his pride in aiding construction of the Panama Canal.

Verdure-embowered homes of small farmers line the 400 miles of paved roads and the desert has been pushed far away from Phoenix, beyond the hills.

Within the Salt River Valley now are being adequately watered about 300,000 acres, of which 240,000 are served by an association that annually is now repaying $600,000 of the $10,000,000 governmental loan to the project.

In 1928 the valley had a gross agricultural yield valued at $37,000,000, or over $120 an acre.

The yield mainly was in foodstuffs and cotton. Cattle, sheep and lambs were fattened on the green alfalfa fields. Thousands of carloads of winter and spring lettuce were shipped, even to the Atlantic seaboard, and more thousands of carloads of cantaloupes brought a summer profit. Oranges and grapefruit, on several thousand acres, gave the largest per-acre return. Early grapes and fall dates add to the wealth of products.

Something exceptional is the local expectation that ownership of land here eventually will pay dividends through the sale of hydroelectric power, which is returning the farmers' association about $1,800,000 a year already, the main revenue from mining corporations. In addition to power plants at Roosevelt and on the main canals, the association has erected two supplemental dams on Salt River, at $6,000,000 cost, and is building a third.

Nearing completion is a $1,200,000 electric installation that will bring light and power to every farmhouse within the project.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Charles S. Hawkins, Sparks, Nev.
Mrs. Charles S. Hawkins, Sparks, Nev.
Miss Lulu A. Hawkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Jeannette Quick, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. H. Long, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Emily Gordon, West Warwick, R. I.
Mrs. R. H. Emerson, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. A. E. Totman, Athol, Mass.
Miss Gertrude M. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Donkey and Turtle Clue to Old Coin

Waltham Man's Find Believed Ancient Democratic Device

WALTHAM, Mass. (AP)—A galloping donkey and a quotation from President Van Buren's inaugural address apparently identified a coin dug up in a garden here as a Democratic campaign device used 90 years ago.

On the opposite side of the coin from the donkey was a turtle bearing on its back a miniature treasury building labeled "Executive financiering," with Van Buren's words: "I will follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor."

The coin was found by John C. Branth, whose garden is on the site of the old Bemis Stratton Tavern on the New York-Boston Post road. His surmise is that the coin was dropped in 1837 or thereabouts by some guest at the tavern who was an enthusiastic supporter of the successor of Andrew Jackson in the Presidency.

LEASEHOLDER WINS IN COLUMBIA SUIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal by Columbia University in a suit to gain possession of property at 20 West Forty-ninth Street and 25 West Fiftieth Street, which it desires to sell to John D. Rockefeller Jr., as part of the new Metropolitan Opera House center, has just been denied by the Appellate Division. The land is now held under lease by Nathan Kalvin.

The court upheld the tenant's right to remain in possession until the building erected on the leasehold has been appraised and the university makes a choice under its option of paying the appraised value of the building and taking the property or granting a new lease.

NEW PENSION HEAD SWORN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Earl D. Church of Hartford, Conn., took the oath as Commissioner of Pensions may 24, and Secretary Wilbur in a brief address in connection with the ceremony declared that the duty of that office consisted in helping those who have served their country and at the same time protecting the Government from the undeserving.

WORLD ROTARY PARLEY BEGINS IN DALLAS, TEX.

Flower-Decked City Welcomes Hosts From 50 Nations—Peace Aim Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Opportunities to extend the world influence of Rotary International and thus promote friendship and understanding among individuals and nations that will make wars obsolete and impracticable, were before the organization's twentieth annual convention here this week.

Before the thousands of visiting Rotarians from many nations reached Dallas, the international directors met and indorsed a resolution to include in the by-laws a provision for holding the convention in some city outside the United States every third year. This was seen as an important step toward furtherance of Rotary's sixth object, world peace.

With Rotary clubs being organized at the rate of about 15 a week, the 1929 convention will see an addition of more than 500 to the list of 3000 already functioning, making one of the greatest gains in the history of the organization, it was reported at the directors' meeting. The gospel of service above self has been extended through Rotary to five more countries this year, it was reported, bringing the total to 50. I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico, international president, was advised on his arrival of the fiftieth country, a club having been formed in Bucharest, Rumania.

With visiting Rotarians filling many of the Dallas pulpits, Mr. Sutton issued a message to "Rotary around the world." He called on every member to "add strength to our faith in the accomplishments of Rotary's great aim, with this knowledge, that in all parts of the world there are many men who have a genuine desire to bring about a more intimate and lasting understanding throughout the world based upon truth and justice.

"Let us pray that these thoughts in the minds of many Rotarians in all lands may be understood and accepted everywhere, and that the only wars of the future may be wars on ignorance, disease, poverty and on the destructive factors of our social life."

Plans were made for caring for 8000 to 10,000 Rotarians. So large have the annual conventions become that facilities of the average city are taxed to the utmost. This year the delegates are expecting the novelty of meeting in a park. The buildings and grounds of the Texas State Fair Park were made available so that the visitors could conduct their program undisturbed by busy down-town activities.

Delegates found the city decked with greenery and living flowers. Gay bouquets of gladioli, roses and dahlias adorned ornamental light posts in each block of the down-town section.

Rockefeller Help Sought by Walker on Model Housing

New York Mayor Enlists Philanthropist's Interest in Low-Cost Homes Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following a conference between John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Mayor James J. Walker on the city's proposed model tenement development in Chrystie and Forsythe Streets on the lower East Side, the Mayor said that while no commitments had been made, Mr. Rockefeller was keenly interested in the tenement rebuilding plans and in all methods of improving housing facilities for small wage earners.

Under present plans the city would take over by purchase and condemnation proceedings the seven blocks which the Mayor proposes to use for the model home project. The acquired land would be leased for 99 years to limited dividend corporations or individuals, who would erect model apartments at low rentals that would bring a return of no more than 5 per cent on the investment.

Recently, Andrew J. Thomas, architect for many of Mr. Rockefeller's housing projects, after looking over the city's plans, expressed the opinion that $10-a-room apartments could be erected with financial success on the basis of the city's paying $10,000,000 for the property.

Mayor Walker said owners of 66 per cent of the property have agreed to sell at prices 25 per cent in excess of assessed valuations, and he believes the city is now in position to acquire the site for $10,000,000.

UNIVERSITY FAVORS STUDENT CONTROL

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina is holding steadfastly to student government. In order to meet rapidly changing conditions, particularly those resulting from greatly increased enrollments, university students have found it wise to adapt their self-government to the new conditions.

By a new plan the dormitories are becoming self-governing communities by a natural process of evolution. An organization called the Carolina Dormitory Club, co-operates with and supplements the work of the Student Council. Club and council function as separate and distinct organizations, each within their own jurisdiction.

Three Men in Boat Seek Sight of Greenland's Icy Mountains

One Plans to Paint Them—Other Two Only Going for Fun—Craft Has No Motor, No Radio—Wind Only Motive Power and Song of Waves Only Music

In a tiny wooden boat, sans motor and sans radio, which sails under the fitting name of Direction, a crew of three are about to go adventuring. Bound for Greenland, those manning the little craft, but 33 feet over all, foresee at least 20 days' voyaging across the open seas of the northernmost Atlantic.

Arthur S. Allen, a junior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lucian Cary Jr., son of the novelist, and Rockwell Kent, artist and sometime explorer, comprise the crew.

Between his own tricks at the wheel, Mr. Kent plans to capture on canvas some of the moods of "Greenland's icy mountains," heretofore more written about than painted.

Just for the Fun of It

But the two younger members, companions on other voyages scarcely less strange, confess to sailing only for the joy of it, proving certain ideas of their own, and, incidentally, going to one place they have "never been before."

Mr. Allen, owner and nominal "skipper" of the Direction, detained in Boston by the exigencies of end-of-the-year work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, readily talked about the trip. He plans to join the boat at Baddeck, N. S., where Mr. Cary is now sailing her.

"We figure," he said, "to push off from Baddeck during the earliest part of June, go through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through Belle Isle Inlet and around Labrador. Then we head straight across the sea, pointing toward Godhaab on the coast of Greenland.

"With the prevailing wind up there we ought to make it across in eight days, with a considerably longer trip back, however. Later we plan to move up the coast to Godhaven, a Danish settlement on the coast of Disco Island, penetrating about 100 miles inside the Arctic circle if the ice will let us.

Size, Nothing, They Say

"What Cary and I really want to prove is that an ocean voyage in a ship considerably smaller than the old-timers used can still be made much as it was 100 or 1000 years ago, without motor or radio or any other of the modern fixtures. We hope to show, too, that size is not necessarily a factor in safety."

The Direction, it was learned is one of the most powerful boats of its size on this side of the Atlantic. In it every plank is one single piece from stem to stern, with all of them dovetailed and bolted. Oak-ribbed, the little boat has a solid oak keel. Beneath this is attached a 7000-pound iron keel. The Direction was designed from a Norwegian life-saving craft, and built to stand the sternest kind of weather. Now sailing off the coast of Maine, it is stocked with almost all the provisions needed for a three-month voyage.

Mr. Allen, it was learned, has just passed his twenty-first birthday, and Mr. Cary is even younger. But both are sailors of considerable experience, having last year taken a 2400-mile trip in an old yawl to Cape Breton and return. Also they have sailed in the south and in the Mediterranean.

Levy on Privileges Called Tax Relief

Philadelphians See Possibility of $5,000,000 a Year in Easement Fee

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In an effort to relieve real estate of some of the burden of taxation, a movement has been started in the city council to find new sources of city revenue. Attention is being directed to many so-called easement privileges which merchants and others enjoy and from which the city receives nothing.

An ordinance has been drawn establishing as a branch of the department of public works a bureau of compensation which would be invested with the authority to fix charges for the use of streets and public grounds by private corporations and individuals. This ordinance, if adopted, would, according to its sponsors, cost the city about $30,000 annually and bring in $5,000,000 a year.

It is proposed that bay windows projecting over building lines, bridges connecting buildings over streets and alleys, loading platforms, projecting signs, clocks, pipes, conduits, private railroad spurs, vaults under sidewalks, bootblack stands, and other stands used for vending purposes and all other encroachments over the property building lines be included in the ordinance as privileges which should be earning revenue for the city.

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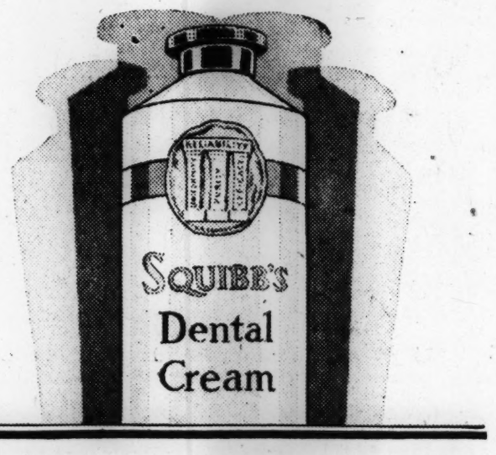

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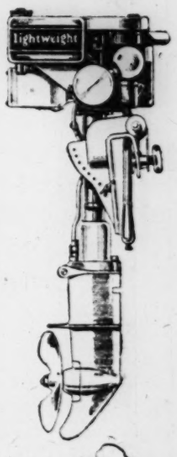

Elto Division
Outboard Motors Corporation
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Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

LINCOLN TOWER MARKS CHURCH OF PRESIDENTS

Washington Memorial Given by Members of Family—Dedication Held

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President and Mrs. Hoover joined with the congregation of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, called the President's Church, in the ceremonies dedicating the new beacon tower, chimes and steeple donated by the family of Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln.

In memory of the Civil War President the new structure will be known as the Lincoln Tower. It was donated on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church last year and completed last week. The spire is capped by a large silver ball illuminated from within at night. The belfry contains a set of Westminster chimes and four illuminated clock dials are set in facades of the square colonial base of the spire.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the church for a third of a century, said that "This church stands conspicuously as the church of the people. Presidents who have attended here would invite the poor and ragged into their pews to worship with them.

"Lincoln, every time he sat in that pew"—pointing to the center pew forward—"heard the call of the church."

The congregation was established in 1803. John Quincy Adams was one of the original trustees and seven Presidents are on its roll.

Two of the grandsons of the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, Lincoln's pastor, and intimate counsellor, were present at the evening service. The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, is the present pastor of the church.

Welfare Advance Reported in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—There are social, economic, political and religious influences at work for the uplift of the depressed classes which hold out good hope for the future, says the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces.

As a result of the widespread propaganda which has been carried on for the removal of untouchability and the uplift of the depressed classes, accompanied by the practical steps taken to break down the social barriers, according to the report, there is a notable weakening of prejudice in the Provinces against the admission of the boys of the depressed classes to ordinary district board schools.

The education of girls also showed good progress, the largest increase being in the primary section. The number of girls under instruction increased by nearly 5000 and the total enrollment was about 85,000.

Three Leaders in Britain Are 'Sure' of Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

servatives are returned to power, a new Education Act will be introduced removing the present disability.

Replying to a question at Stratford, Lord Eustace said that at present there was no power to enable the Government to make grants toward building either Church of England or Roman Catholic schools and that was the reason for a new act. The Government had proved it had the ability to think out and complete the scheme he had outlined. But to carry out such a great national system of education they must unite the efforts of every agency and every type of school and school authority and there must be an alliance between secular and religious education.

The issue to which Cardinal Bourne and Lord Eustace Percy alluded was raised some time ago in a questionnaire circulated by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lancaster. Lists of the replies have since been posted on the doors of the Roman Catholic churches showing that 22 Conservative candidates had given answers which were regarded as satisfactory and only three as unfavorable, whereas among the Liberals eight are for and six against and among Labor nine for and 11 against.

Cardinal Bourne said at Albert Hall: "One party has answered our questions very frankly and very fully. If you analyze those answers you will see that party has adopted in the main, the principles for which the (Roman) Catholics stand, they have given definite promises and pledges, foreshowing the really sympathetic treatment of vital matters which affect (Roman) Catholic schools. I do not think that I would be acting justly did I not say as much as that. The other parties in so far as their leaders are concerned—I refer now to the leaders because I know that individuals have spoken much more clearly and definitely, and I am glad to bear testimony to that fact—appear to me, I regret to state the fact, singularly shy and reticent."

Abo to Celebrate 700-Year Jubilee

Festivities to Include Exhibition of Products and Big Rowing Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABO, Finland—This summer Abo will be the center of interest for Finland, owing to the number of festivities which will take place in connection with the celebration of the city's 700-year jubilee.

The jubilee will extend from June 15 to June 23 and will include a large exhibition of home products, flying trips from Abo airport, theater performances and a festival service in the Abo Cathedral at which a cantata, "The Abo Lily," will be given. One of the special features to take place on June 19 is a rowing contest at Aura between the Finnish and Swedish students of Abo, corresponding to the world-famous rowing contest between Oxford and Cambridge.

The Abo city government has decided to build a new town hall to cost 40,000,000 marks, to be erected on the site of the present town hall.

N. C. SHRINERS TO BUILD $100,000 MOSQUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A mosque of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, costing approximately $100,000, is to be erected immediately, to be ready for use for the January ceremonial, it is stated by Charles F. Shuman, business manager of Oasis Temple Shrine Band.

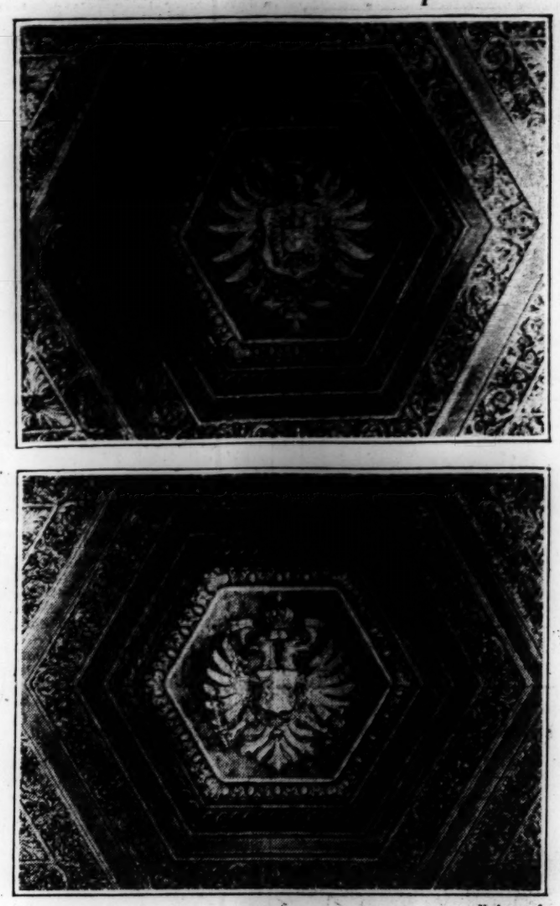
The Mosque is to be built at the rear of the present Shrine Temple. The floor space will embrace around 18,000 square feet.

$17,540,200 FOR SCHOOLS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Authorization for the construction and equipment this summer of 18 school buildings and nine additions, costing $17,540,200, has been asked of the board of estimate by the Board of Education here.

Mementos of Former Empires



Underwood

At Top Is Plaque in New York Post Office of Former German Empire; at Bottom Is That of Austria-Hungary.

New York Post Office to Keep German, Austro-Hungarian Arms

Plaques Covered During World War Disclosed When Ceiling Is Bared for Painting—Serve as Reminder of Old-Time Glory of Empire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two cloth-covered frames, which have hidden the insignia of Germany and Austria-Hungary for more than ten years, have just been removed from the ceiling of the General Post-Office building here in somewhat belated recognition of the restoration of a peaceful world.

The insignia are two of the ten coats of arms which constitute the major overhead decoration in the post-office lobby. They were covered over during the early days of the war when public sentiment objected to the display of any recognition of the nations with which the United States was then in conflict.

In succeeding years the matter was almost forgotten, and only a few of the crowds that entered the lobby glanced upward to wonder what was behind the neatly painted blue coverings.

Didn't Know What to Do

Postal officials here said the delay in "re-unveiling" the plaques was due to indecision as to the proper method of displaying the official insignia. After the war, they added, the Imperial Government of Germany no longer existed, and Austria and Hungary divided, so that the old coats of arms were obsolete.

About three years ago New York postal officials made an informal request for an appropriation to replace the old plaques with insignia representing the modern governments of the three nations. At that time it was thought that their flags would serve as a proper design, and that the banners of both Austria and Hungary might be combined in some way in a single plaque. The appropriation, however, was not allowed.

The matter was then dropped and residents of New York continued to go through the post office without paying any attention to the frame of blue cheesecloth which covered the two plaques. Meanwhile it was emphasized that the Russian coat of arms, reminiscent of the Imperial Government of that Nation, was fully displayed.

To Be Left as Originally Placed

During the last few weeks, however, arrangements have been made for the repainting of the lobby, and in the course of the work the coverings of the German and Austro-Hungarian plaques were taken down. Post-office officials now indicate that they will be allowed to remain in their original form, with no effort to "modernize" them.

The ceiling decorations were incorporated in the post-office building, as a gesture of friendship toward the major nations with which the United States exchanges mail service. The technical reason for covering the plaques during the war, postal officials declared, was that the United States, at that time, was not exchanging mail with the central powers.

The other nations which are represented by coats of arms on the post office lobby ceiling are: Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, England, Spain, and the United States.

Strikers Back at Old Jobs in Elizabethton

(Continued from Page 1)

trar, for strikers returning to the mills, was made the basis of a protest by the workers who refused to register for re-employment. A mass meeting was immediately called to discuss the situation.

Workers in the plant who walked out April 15 had voted to return to work, but protested the employment of Mr. Perry, whom they alleged was one of the men who abducted Edward F. McGrady, personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, several weeks ago. Mr. McGrady and another labor leader were forced to leave here, but later returned.

Mr. McGrady charged "Communists are responsible for the outbreak today," but added he had volunteered his services to a citizen's committee to aid in quieting thes trikers.

South Carolina Textile Situation Nearly Normal

GREENVILLE, S. C. (AP)—With the resumption of operations May 27 at the Woodruff Mill of the Brandon Corporation, textile activities in the Piedmont section of South Carolina became nearer normal than at any time within the last eight weeks. Only one mill remained idle due to strikes, about 1000 workers being out as a result of a walkout of 200 weavers at Anderson.

The Woodruff plant was the last unit of the Brandon Corporation to resume operations. Workers of the Brandon unit returned to work last Monday and those of the Poinsett Mill Thursday. A total of nearly 3000 workers had been affected by the strike, which was in protest against the "stretch-out" efficiency system.

At one time 6000 operatives were on strike in the State, all protesting against efficiency systems. Labor union did not figure, but the United Textile Workers of America entered the field after the strikes started, and now claim to have more than 15,000 members. The union, however, had no hand in negotiations ending the strikes.

50,000 Silesia Workers Locked Out in Germany

BRESLAU, Germany (AP)—A lockout of 50,000 Silesian textile workers began on May 26. The workers refused to accept lower wage schedule in the spinning mills and the employers rejected demands for higher pay in other branches of the industry. Depression of the Silesian textile industry during the past few months had already thrown 10,000 other operatives out of work.

Census to List U. S. Women as 'Home Makers'

(Continued from Page 1)

1930 census women with no other occupations as "home makers" instead of as "unemployed," as hitherto, thereby dignifying the task of the home woman.

L. E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population in the Bureau of Census, will tell the women how they can assist in the census taking.

The keynote of the meeting, which brings together representatives of 2,000,000 members in 14,000 clubs, is the federation's service to the community and its efforts to raise the standards of living in the home, the community, and the Nation. In building up the program Mrs. John A. Frick of Pennsylvania, chairman, has laid special stress on the spiritual values in the problems of living.

In addition to the business sessions there will be a number of social affairs, a dinner given by the Massachusetts Federation for Mrs. Sippel, a legislative luncheon at which Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, will speak, a press luncheon featuring a group of writers attending the convention, and luncheons by the various departments at which there will be addresses on international relations, motion pictures, fine arts, and public welfare.

Prizes in Essay Contests

Prizes will be awarded in the essay contest on "Why Should I Vote?" for which Johns Hays Hammond offered sums aggregating $1000, and in the national parks essay contest sponsored by Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall of New York City, chairman of forestry.

Among the delegates are a large number of juniors from the clubs which have junior membership groups, and for them a special program of festivities has been arranged.

It is 20 years since a council meeting has been held in Massachusetts, and the local women have planned much hospitality for the visitors, meeting them at the trains in Boston, Lynn and Swampscott, and arranging a "play day," when the entire convention will be taken by automobiles along the North Shore with stops at Salem, Marblehead and Gloucester, returning to Swampscott for a shore dinner. A large fleet of cars will take the women to Boston for a tour of historic buildings and landmarks and a visit to the new wing of the Boston Art Museum and the Gardner Museum. There will be an opportunity to go on to Lexington and Concord, and a reception will be given by the clubs in the Boston district.

INDUSTRY SETS NEW HIGH LEVEL IN APRIL OUTPUT

Continued Production at Same Speed Indicated by May Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The American industrial machine is setting its own new record for a sustained flight of prosperity, according to an announcement from the Federal Reserve Board.

Industrial activity increased in April, according to the announcement, to the highest level on record. Preliminary reports for the first fortnight of May indicate a continued high rate of operation in iron and steel plants, while increases were reported also in such industries as lumber, meat packing, cement, silk and wood textiles. The April record was made despite the usual seasonal decline at this period, the bulletin stated.

Shipments of commodities by rail increased last month, the report stated, and were the largest for April in any recent year. During the first half of May shipments of freight continued to increase.

The Reserve Board noted that the iron, steel and motorcar industries continued exceptionally active during April; production of cotton textiles showed a reduction, but the loss was less than is usual at this season. Output of mines was larger in April than the month before, although petroleum output declined slightly. The building industry, which has been the cause of some apprehension and perplexity, recovered sharply in April, although it fell off again in the first weeks of May. The Reserve Board makes no direct reference to the speculative credit situation.

NOTED MILITARY CHIEFS TO URGE CUT IN ARMS

BERLIN (AP) — Twenty-five active or retired military and naval officers of high rank from Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are to publish in leading European newspapers an "appeal to the people of Europe" for immediate and general drastic reductions in armaments.

Among the signers are Brig.-Gen. Frank R. Crozier and Vice-Admirals Sidney Robert Drury-Lowe and Mark Kerr of Great Britain; General Sauret of France; Gen. Berthold von Deimling, Lieut.-Gen. O. von Saint Ange, and Maj.-Gen Von Bresler of Germany; and Gen. Eugene Kotkowski of Poland.

JASPER GOVERNMENT UPHELD IN BELGIUM

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — Elections for the new Chamber and Senate have taken place quietly throughout the country. The counting of votes is slow and the official results are not yet fully known, but the Socialists suffered a setback and lost four or five seats.

The Liberals seem to have gained in all areas and the Roman Catholics maintain their position. The Communists have probably lost two seats but gained ground in Flanders. Generally speaking the great majority of electors approved the policy of the Roman Catholic-Liberal Government under Henri Jaspar.

EX-KING AMANULLAH TO SEEK AID IN EUROPE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The newspaper Whistle says it learns from reliable sources that ex-King Amanullah has left Afghanistan temporarily, but intends to resume the fight. Amanullah first wished to go to the Soviet Union but could not because all the Afghan-Soviet frontier is occupied by the troops of Bachisakao.

Amanullah plans to visit the large cities of Europe, when he will establish connections with Afghan commercial circles and obtain from them money to buy arms which his troops greatly need.

Army Organizes Radio Amateurs

New System Co-ordinated to Extend Help in Case Regular Lines Are Damaged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Signal Corps of the United States Army has organized the Army Amateur Radio System to provide additional channels of information in the event of the telephone and telegraph lines being damaged by fire, flood, ice or tornado.

In the new undertaking, which is under the direction of Maj.-Gen. George S. Gibbs, chief signal officer of the army, the net system is used, it having been found to be the best means for organizing and training individuals to co-ordinated effort. Army amateur nets are centered in strategical points in each geographical area of each state, in state capitals, in corps area headquarters and in Washington.

The army amateur net control station is located at Fort Monmouth, N. J., from which Washington can be reached by radio, telegraph and telephone. The system will provide an organization of amateurs for service to their communities in emergencies.

GIFT FROM ROCKEFELLER

OBERLIN, O.—Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, announces at the commencement exercises of the School of Theology a gift of $300,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., for that department. The money will be used for new buildings, replacing the historic Council Hall, in use since 1870.

OBEYING OF LAW IS CALLED TEST OF PATRIOTISM

(Continued from Page 1)

United States of America by one of its principal committees.

To assist in bringing about "proper respect for law," the administrative committee of the church's general council recommended an elaborate plan of action, including creation of a special commission, but specifically stated its intention to maintain distinct separation of the functions of church and state and to make its influence felt morally rather than legislatively.

"While the church ought at all times to give the Government its moral support, that duty instantly becomes more peremptory and exacting in a time of crisis," the assembly was told by the committee, which then referred to the address of President Hoover at the Associated Press luncheon at New York in April, saying:

"When the President of the United States can say, in a carefully prepared public address, that in his opinion what we are suffering from is no passing crime wave, but that it seems to him more like a subsidence of the very moral foundations upon which our Republic rests, there should be no doubt in the mind of anyone that the Nation is facing a crisis as grave as any in our history.

"We must give all the help in our power."

SHANGHAI TO CLOSE ITS GAMBLING DENS

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—In the international settlement here a movement has started in the municipal council for closing many of Shanghai's better known gambling places and "sporting clubs." Greyhound racing parks are particularly envisaged.

A gambling resort, said to be operated by Mexicans, received the attention of settlement police for the second time since it was opened a few months ago. The raid was carried out early in the morning.

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White Buckskin, tan calf trim and tan calf, lizard trim. Priced at $12.

PLAN your Shoe Wardrobe with due thought for both style and comfort. Smart, light toned dressy models, sport shoes with leather or crepe soles, walking shoes in our famous ORTHO-MODE last.

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The introduction of the Marquette in no way affects the Buick automobile itself. That great car will continue to provide those fundamentals of design and construction which the world associates with Buick and which have given Buick an owner-loyalty unparalleled in automotive history. At the same time, the addition of the Marquette will afford more people opportunity to enjoy Buick's conscientious craftsmanship, and, by that further patronage, enable the vast Buick dealer organization to serve Buick owners still better.

In the development of the Marquette, General Motors supplemented Buick's experience and resources with the inventive minds of the Research Laboratories, the fact-finding organization at the Proving Ground, the talent of the Art and Color Section and the resources of Fisher Body. It invested millions of dollars in new factory space, machinery and materials.

In every respect, the Marquette is a worthy companion to Buick. It is a quality product — "a product of General Motors."

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INDIANAPOLIS TRAFFIC SNARL DATES FROM 1832

Was Then Confined to Boys Flying Kites in Trees and Pigs on Parade

Cities throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorcar from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the fourteenth of 18 articles, describes activities in Ohio and Indiana.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—This city, which 97 years ago dealt with its traffic problem by prohibiting small boys from flying kites in the street, was one of the first municipalities in the United States to adopt the Hoover model traffic ordinance.

As a result traffic violation "tickets" have taken on a new significance and pedestrians have become heir to the right-of-way.

The new provisions bear a marked contrast to the simple first traffic rules adopted in Indianapolis in 1832. The city was then 11 years old, but it already had a traffic problem. The board of trustees of the village gathered in solemn meeting and decided to prohibit kite flying and require that pigs be kept off the streets.

Congested Area Defined

The new ordinance gives preferential rights to main thoroughfares and boulevards and a district approximately one-half mile square in the downtown area has been designated as the "congested district." Flat-to-curb parking has been made compulsory in this area in order to give wider lanes for traffic.

Indianapolis also has embarked upon an intensive program of street widening for relief of traffic congestion. Projects completed in 1928 proved to be less of a burden financially than was anticipated. They were so pleasing to motorists and taxpayers alike that plans are being laid for larger improvements which will cost several millions of dollars over a period of years.

Ten street widening projects were completed in 1928 at a cost to abutting property owners of $332,000 for 21,475 feet of improvements. Delaware and North Meridian Streets, two arterial streets leading from the business district to the extensive north side residence district, were converted into 80 and 60-foot thoroughfares. Their widths varied from 36 to 40 feet before the improvement.

Streets Made Wider

A cross-town street on the upper north side was widened from 40 to 51 feet. The east end of the National Road was broadened 10 feet to have a width of 50 feet. In each of the projects, the widening process was made comparatively simple as lawn space between sidewalks and the curbs was taken up and paved.

Eight projects affecting four streets are under way this year, at an estimated cost of $250,000 and involving 15,000 feet of improvements. Most of the street-widening projects have been made in the near-downtown districts where traffic is heaviest and where the need long has been felt. By 1930 it is hoped a large thoroughfare widening program will be under way. For this, the 1929 Legislature authorized formation of a "thoroughfare widening district" for special taxation to raise money for large projects.

Cleveland Studies Street Bridge Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland, like many other cities, almost has reached the limit in handling traffic with streets and sidewalks many of which were designed in the days of horse cars and carriages. Officials therefore, are watching intently the plan of the Van Sweringen interests to connect the new Union Terminals group of buildings with artistic bridges several floors above the streets, which will give pedestrians the right-of-way at all times, with no automobiles, traffic lights or policemen to interfere.

This group, covering an area of several city blocks, comprises an office building, an arts building, the union depot, a department store, the Cleveland Hotel greatly enlarged, together with stores underground and above the street level. If the pedestrian bridges work out well at this point, it is considered likely Cleveland will be a leader in building similar bridge connections generally as a means of relieving traffic congestion.

Several years ago the city approved the plan of a department store to connect two of its buildings across a main street, by a bridge of artistic design. It was never built, however, because of court action brought by adjoining property owners who claimed infringement of light and property rights.

Eighty-eight down-town safety zones in Cleveland protected by steel standards serve to speed up traffic. Motorcars are not required to stop for halted street cars at these zones which are to be extended this year to outlying sections as well. Edward J. Donahue traffic commissioner, says no other city has this same type of safety zone standard. Each is sunk in a sleeve three feet deep embedded in concrete and extends three and a half feet above the pavement.

Cincinnati Plans Ahead for 30 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

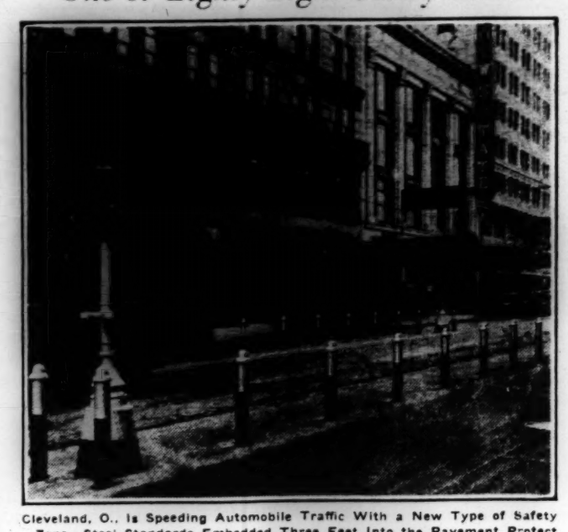
CINCINNATI, O.—This city is moving toward separation of fast and slow traffic in a far-sighted program of street widenings and rearrangements extending to 1960. Central Parkway, opened in September, is one side of a traffic quadrangle to encompass the city as part of this plan.

Built above the nearly completed rapid transit subway which crosses the city in the bed of the old Miami-Erie Canal, this parkway, being beautified by sod and trees, permits quick entrance and exit to crowded business streets, and is operated without aid of automatic lights. Lateral traffic comes to a full stop before entering.

In general, the Cincinnati plan calls for parkways alternating with general traffic ways. A new boulevard along the Ohio River to care for rush-hour traffic is projected. Another important element of the Cincinnati plan is converting narrow two-way streets into one-way thoroughfares. Left-hand turns are to be eliminated at busy corners, greatly reducing delays, it is explained.

A plan is projected by the city to experiment with a single underground passage from the sidewalk to the street-car loading platform in the roadway on Madison road at an important crossing.

One of Eighty-Eight Safety Zones



Cleveland, O., Is Speeding Automobile Traffic With a New Type of Safety Zone. Steel Standards Embedded Three Feet Into the Pavement Protect the Trolley Car Passengers, and Automobiles Are Enabled to Continue on Their Way Even When the Cars Are Loading or Discharging Passengers.

MANITOBA MINISTERS QUITE EXONERATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Royal Commission appointed by John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, to inquire into charges of corruption and dishonesty preferred against the provincial government in connection with the leasing of the Seven Sisters Falls power site to the Winnipeg Electric Company, has just made a report, completely exonerating the Government from the allegations.

The commission stated categorically there was no evidence to indicate dishonesty or fraud on the part of the Government in the transaction; the Winnipeg Electric Company did not contribute $50,000 to the Bracken party campaign funds; nor was there any evidence of corrupt or dishonest acts by any member of the Government or the Legislature.

PREHISTORIC FIND MADE IN NEW MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—What is regarded as one of the most important prehistoric discoveryies in America has been made by Roscoe Conkling, amateur archæologist, who was searching for buried Spanish treasure in a New Mexico cave, according to Dr. William A. Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum.

Mr. Conkling uncovered remains of humans believed the oldest ever unearthed on the North American Continent, in a cavern at Bishop Cap Peak. An important feature of the find is that bones of ancient animals also were discovered at the same level.

STUDENTS RUN TRAVEL BUREAU

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J. — Princeton University's recently organized travel bureau, entirely run by undergraduates, and the youngest of the organizations under the Bureau of Student Employment, has shown itself to be the most lucrative of the student-operated enterprises, having done a $40,000 business during the first year of its existence. This equals the total of the earnings of all the other agencies managed by the students.

War on Kulaks Key to Soviets' Land Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

peasants, while subjected to heavy direct taxation and forbidden to buy land, were left more or less free to develop their holdings.

Leasing More Difficult

Now leasing has become more difficult and the employment of hired labor in agriculture has been made less advantageous through the application of a number of the regulations regarding length of the working day and payment of social insurance, which were hitherto reserved for industrial workers. While an effort was made to stimulate the productivity of the poor and middle-class peasants by exempting from taxation newly planted land for a period of two years and alleviating certain tax burdens, kulak farms are expressly excluded from these benefits.

It is not surprising that the kulaks, finding their development checked at every turn should have struck back in various ways. Not only has there been, during the last winter, a noteworthy increase in the number of attacks on Communists and Soviet workers in the villages, and of arrests and executions in connection with these attacks; but the richer peasants have adopted the device, far more effective from their own standpoint and more dangerous from that of the Soviet state, of reducing their own acreage and urging their neighbors to do likewise.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle which the Communist revolutionary agrarian policy encounters is the visible shortage which it has already created in the country's grain reserves. From the end of the famine in 1922 until quite recently there was no occasion to ration food distribution in the Russian cities. But last winter, following a year of "increased pressure" on the kulak, it was found necessary to introduce bread cards in the cities.

Premier A. I. Rykov told the Party Conference that there is reason to expect a reduction of about 20 per cent in the harvest of rye and of about 5 per cent in the harvest of wheat, as a result of the decreased area sown last autumn. Should this prediction be realized, and there is no reason to regard it as excessively pessimistic, the country will be placed before a serious problem of supply next year. It remains to be seen whether any heavy crop decline would cause the Communist leaders to reconsider the advisability of pushing so hard the "class war in the village."

FINNS INAUGUARTE IMATRA POWER PLANT

Current Turned On After Three Years' Work

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IMATRA, Finland—The big power plant of Imatra Falls has been formally inaugurated by the president, Dr. Lauri Relander, in the presence of representatives of diplomatic, political, industrial and commercial Finland.

The famous wild falls, after three years of work, have been harnessed and now send electric power over entire southern Finland. The newly finished buildings now develop 81,000 horsepower, which later will be increased, from Imatra energy, carried by large major aqueducts to Viborn, Helsingfors and Abo. The cost up to date has been 320,000,000 Finnish marks.

MONROE HOUSE DEFENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—Resolutions strongly opposing the contemplated removal or demolition of the buildings on Monroe Hill at the University of Virginia, in one of which James Monroe lived, have been unanimously adopted by the Richmond Chapter of the University of Virginia Alumni Association.

PAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY'S WORK DRAWS TRIBUTE

Citizen Groups Called More Potent Than Government in Promoting Harmony

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The importance of close relations between official bodies and organizations of private citizens was emphasized by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at a luncheon tendered by the Pan-American Union's governing board to the president and other officers of the Pan-American Society.

The establishment of better understanding between nations depends to a far greater extent on the activities of private organizations than those of the Government, the Secretary asserted.

Work of Enlightenment

He expressed the appreciation of the Governing board for the work of the society in enlightening public opinion in the United States regarding the important contributions which the Latin-American nations have made to science, literature and art, and for the hospitality it has extended to visitors from the southern republics.

Herman Valvarde, Peruvian Ambassador and vice-chairman of the board, stated that the program of the society has been one of "spiritual approximation, and your work of human sympathy a positive contribution to the creation of solidarity of feeling, thought and aspiration on the American continent."

John L. Merrill, president of the society, declared it was its purpose to contribute in every possible manner to the promotion of closer relations and better understanding between the people of the United States and the nations of Latin America.

To Promote Understanding

The Pan-American Society was organized in 1912 to promote acquaintance among representative men of the New World and to take such other steps, involving no political policy, as might serve to develop and conserve mutual understanding and true friendship among the American republics and peoples.

The officers of the society were received by President Hoover at the White House before the luncheon.

Elihu Root, honorary vice-president of the society, said in a letter: "I perceive in the people of Latin America many attractive qualities which it would be very beneficial for the people of the United States to acquire, just as I think it would be useful for the Latin-American peoples to learn something from us.

"Good understanding between all the peoples of the American republics means not merely political accord and business prosperity but it means the multitude of personal influences which help toward the development of strong and well-balanced character."

VOLUNTEERS BUILD HIGHWAY IN MEXICO

Indians, Farmers and Soldiers Co-operate in Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Thanks to the cooperation of Indians, farmers and federal soldiers, work is progressing rapidly on the highway which will link Mexico City with Tuxpan in the State of Vera Cruz. These workers are giving their labor free and thus far the road has not cost the Federal Government a cent. Construction is under direction of engineers of the National Highways Commission.

The road will be 400 meters (250 miles) long and will traverse a towering mountain range and connect the temperate zone with the tropics. The scenic advantages of this highway will be extraordinary and it will greatly reduce the traveling time from the national capital to Tuxpan.

The section of the road from Mexico City into the mountains is now available for light traffic and has afforded many Indians and small farmers in the hills the means of getting into touch with other communities more easily.

Kentucky Acquires Nancy Hank's Cabin

Wedding Scene Preserved by State as Lincoln Relic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRODSBURG, Ky.—The log cabin in which Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln, parents of Abraham Lincoln, were married June 12, 1806, is now the property of the State of Kentucky. The Harrodsburg Historical Society has deeded the half acre of ground on which the cabin stands, with the cabin itself, to the State Park Commission, on condition that the little one-room building never be removed.

The half acre stands within the confines of the Pioneer Memorial State Park, the site of the first settlement of Kentucky, in 1774. In the park is reproduced the log stockade and cabins which formed Fort Harrod.

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UNSKILLED MAN BEARS BRUNT OF CHANGED ORDER

Upon Him, It Is Found, Loss of Job by Machine Displacement Rests Heaviest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Elimination of "technological" unemployment is viewed by industrial leaders here as one of the most important fields touched upon by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes in its nation-wide survey.

The report showed that "real and permanent" gains to society resulted from the displacing of men by machines. But they found also that hardships were visited upon individual workers who, because of the mechanical changes, were faced with the necessity for seeking new types of work.

"One of the needs in this problem is the development of some system by which the actual extent of 'technological' unemployment can be determined, apart from the employment which is brought about from other causes," F. P. Cox, manager of the General Electric Company plant in West Lynn, Mass., said, in discussing the survey during a visit here.

"It is difficult to bring this problem to the light of specific instances, and yet we know that many of the workers who are displaced by the machines readily find work either in related or resultant activities.

"In considering this problem it must also be remembered that mechanization of industry has never brought about unemployment for the skilled worker. There is always a job, for instance, for the tool-maker and for similarly equipped men.

To a somewhat lesser extent this is true of the semi-skilled worker.

Mr. Cox emphasized that the burden of "technological" unemployment readjustment falls upon the unskilled or lower grade of workers and that this phase of the problem was the one for which no general solution was at present apparent.

This aspect of the question was discussed by an industrial economist, who refused to permit the use of his name.

"Admittedly," said this man, "the elimination of the personal difficulties resulting from industrial readjustments is a goal to be desired. But the complete answer is not yet apparent.

"This one fact, however, is hopeful: as we stabilize industry, the mechanization processes become more uniform. This results in less hardship upon the individual worker and, by avoiding depressions, makes it easier for him to find other work when he is displaced by a machine."

Mexican Journal Sees 'Talkie' as Language Threat

Campaign Launched to Stop 'Invasion' of Films That Speak English

MEXICO CITY (AP)—El Universal is launching an editorial campaign to prevent "an English language" invasion of Latin America through the medium of the talking motion pictures.

The newspaper voices the belief that Latin American peoples, through seeing and hearing American "talkies," will gradually become accustomed to the English language, thus opening the way to the possibility of English eventually supplanting Spanish.

It requests publications throughout Latin America to urge their governments to prohibit the showing of pictures with English speech except in songs.

Besides a front page box with the title "El Universal appeals to all its colleagues in the Spanish-Americas" the newspaper publishes an editorial on the subject and a telegram sent to President Emilio Portes Gil by the Mexican motion picture producer, Saenz de Sicilia, protesting against "the Pacific invasion of our country."

In his protest to the Mexican executive, Señor de Sicilia predicts that within a year there will be no more silent "movies" in Mexico and says it is bad enough to have Latin-American peoples adopt American customs and styles through the influence of the silent pictures without seeing them now submitted to the influence of the English language.

"Within five years we will not only be chewing gum but we will be chewing our Spanish as well," the producer said. He also argued in favor of Mexican productions, urging theaters to show a sufficient number of Mexican pictures to at least establish a "reasonable proportion."

Grand Prize for School Band

Wide World

Won by Nicholas Senn High School of Chicago in National Contest.

French Fêtes in Honor of Joan of Arc Teach Theme of National Solidarity

Romance of Days of Knights and Fair Ladies Carried Out in Picturesque Pageantry—Festivals to Continue Until May, 1931—Foreign Visitors Interested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Quincentenary celebrations in honor of Joan of Arc have begun and are to be continued as appropriate dates arise until May, 1931.

The national heroine of France embodies those qualities which all Frenchmen admire because her dominant interest was France. It is probably for the reason that no individual in French history has sacrificed more or won as much for France as Joan of Arc that she is the symbol today of a chivalrous France, "one and undivided."

The National Association which has been formed to take charge of the Joan of Arc fêtes has for a prime purpose the development of "national solidarity." Behind her banner are to be grouped all French interests on behalf of France.

From January, 1929, to May, 1931, plaques are to be placed and stones set at points in her journeyings where important events occurred on the corresponding days five centuries ago. Parliament has approved the setting aside of one day each year as a national holiday because of Joan of Arc.

Probably to the average foreign visitor, it is the pageantry of these fêtes which has been, and will be, their most impressive feature. Few have altogether outgrown the thrill which is associated with the thought of knights and fair deeds, gentle ladies and caparisoned palfreys.

Wherever possible, as the history proceeds, the scenes are reconstituted, such as, for example, the admission of the Maid to the court of the Dauphin Charles at Chinon. The towers and ramparts are still standing by the placid Vienna; even the walls of the hall in which he received her remain in part.

Owing considerably to the participation of counts and countesses—whose titles society retains still—and others, the costumes in the pageants have often approached an accuracy and magnificence which would have done credit to their wearers at the courts of the fifteenth century.

Historical societies have also rendered invaluable support in money and members, and the towns on the route taken by Joan of Arc have given spontaneous agreement to assist in every way the national committee.

More than 1000 persons took part in just one fragment of this rich tapestry of festivals, when they gathered in the Grand Palais at Paris to represent a phase in the celebrations. There was a procession of the guilds, games of the populace, jousting, and the crowning of the victorious knights by Joan of Arc, who was surrounded by the lords and ladies of the town.

As the chapters are spread over coming months to May, 1931, visitors to France might well like to attend a part of the events, if the dates and places suited their itineraries. Information in full can be obtained by writing the "Association Nationale pour la Commémoration du Cinquième Centenaire de l'Epopée de Jeanne d'Arc," at 9 Avenue de l'Opera.

NEW YALE SCHOLARSHIP

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A gift of $10,000 to establish a scholarship in memory of Harold Ludington Hemingway has been received by Yale University from Miss M. Louise Hemingway and James S. Hemingway of New Haven. Under the terms of the gift the scholarship will be awarded each year to a junior or senior selected by the dean.

CITY PLANNERS VOTE $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The action of the executive board of the National City Planning Conference in deciding to establish a $1,000,000 endowment to carry on the work of the conference was approved at a meeting of the organization here.

Officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Edward M. Bassett, of New York, president; Harland Bartholomew, St. Louis, vice-president; Flavel Shurtleff, New York, secretary.

TWO NEW ADIRONDACK CAMP SITES PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Two new camp sites are being established for the public in the Adirondack Forest Park by the Conservation Department, in addition to the 30 previously provided.

They will provide camping space for approximately 2000 persons. One is at Eagle Point, on Schroon Lake, the other on East Carog Lake.

BRINGS PORTO RICO PLANTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Gardens, has returned after several months in Porto Rico. Dr. Britton brought specimens of 230 species of plants indigenous to Porto Rico.

Chicago School Wins National Band Competition

Denver Convention Approves Merger of Orchestra and Band Associations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The stirring "Chant of the Great Plains" by Earl Busch won for the Nicholas Senn High School Band of Chicago, Ill., final honors in the annual three-day contest here by the National High School Band Association. It was declared 1929 champion on a score of 5572.56 points out of a possible 6000. Seven thousand persons at the Municipal Auditorium greeted the announcement of the award with cheers.

Thirty-one high school bands from all parts of the United States participated in the contest, comprising more than 2000 players in both "Class A" and "Class B" bands, the latter from schools whose student population is 600 or less.

First prize in Class B was awarded to the band of the Lansing Vocational School, Lansing, Mich. The Belvidere High School Band of Belvidere, Ill., was second.

Other prize winners in the Class A finals in the order of their recording were: Modesto (Calif.) High School; Emerson High School of Gary, Ind.; Abraham Lincoln High School of Council Bluffs, Ia.; Sterling (Colo.) High School and Marion (Ind.) High School. Thirty-seven states were represented. Charles M. Tremaine of New York was in charge of the contest.

A colorful feature of the meet was a mass concert, with more than 2000 musicians playing as a unit under the baton of Capt. Charles O'Neil of Quebec, Can.

One of the most important actions of the convention was the merger of the National High School Band Association with the National High School Orchestra Association. William N. Narton of Flint, Mich., and Joseph E. Maddy of the University of Michigan were elected vice-presidents of the new association.

The High School Band of Joliet, Ill., being three times champion as the result of previous national contests, was debarred thereby from participating in the current contest. Soloists from the band, however, carried off a majority of the honors in a solo contest held in conjunction with the main event, several concerts given by the young musicians during the week adding to their laurels.

First Skyscraper in Vienna Planned

Apartment Building With 16 Stories Is Design Winning Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—As the result of an open competition, the best design for Vienna's first skyscraper was that sent in by Rudolf Frass, and work according to his plan will be started during the coming summer months.

Mr. Frass lived for some time in New York, and may have been to some extent influenced by what he saw while in the United States; but his design has also taken into account the architectural surroundings of the new building here in Vienna, and will probably be the first of a number of such structures in this part of the city.

The skyscraper will consist of 16 stories in the rear section, and six to eight in the front, somewhat reminiscent of the wings in a theater, with a courtyard in the center. Shops, offices and and a post office will be built around the courtyard, and there will be room enough for 230 flats.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WILL TRAIN AVIATORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has just announced its co-operation with New York University for summer school courses in the training of teachers for aviation ground schools, to help meet the regulation just passed by the Department of Commerce, which requires not less than 100 hours of ground school work for the training of pilots.

The equivalent of a high school education will be required for admission to the classes, which will be under the general supervision of Roland H. Spaulding and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund Committee on Elementary and Secondary Aeronautical Education.

PATRONS' SCHOOL AT DUKE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—With a faculty composed of leaders from the two patron conferences of North Carolina and western North Carolina, and invited speakers, the 1929 session of the North Carolina Methodist pastors' school will open June 5 at Duke University, Durham, and continue through June 19.

ROSES IN ACRES BLOSSOM FORTH ON TEXAS FARMS

Many American Gardens Are Beautified by Flowers From Southern State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TYLER, Tex.—Roses, pecans and tomatoes are among the crops to which farmers of this northeastern Texas county have turned in their diversification from cotton, and as one result more of the rose bushes with which people throughout the United States beautify their lawns and gardens come from Smith County than from any other producing center east of California, it is reported here.

Acres and acres of roses in bloom is the sight that greets the eye at places along many of the country roads out of Tyler. Yet it is not the blooms that are grown for the market. Next fall the two-year-old plants from these fields will be in the markets of hundreds of eastern and northern cities. Plants from this area prove hardy much farther north, it is said.

Variation From Old Crops

Ten or 12 large nurseries grow rose bushes near Tyler and besides these probably 40 or more individual farmers have come to devote a few acres each year to rose plants as a profitable variation from the old staple crops of the South. While it is many years since the first rose-growing for the nursery market began here, Tyler has come into national prominence as a rose-producing center in the last three or four years.

Shipments of rose plants from Smith County last year are estimated to have been equivalent to between 65 and 100 carloads, and each carload means enough rose-beauty for a good-sized community, say from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels. Income to a farmer from an acre of roses is said frequently to amount to about $900 compared to from $50 to $75 from an acre of cotton, though of course a much greater amount of labor and investment must be considered.

Tomatoes and Pecans

Similarly the additional labor involved in planting an acre of cotton land to tomatoes—an outstanding crop in Smith County—is said sometimes to bring a return of $800 or $900, but the tomato grower must carry a considerable risk as to yield and market.

Pecan orchards growing the paper-shell nuts have sprung up over a large acreage in this habitat of the more thick-skinned native pecan, and while east Texas has hardly caught up with Georgia and Mississippi in cultivating the thin-shell nuts, this county has what is claimed to be the largest exclusive pecan nursery in the United States. The nursery grows the Stuart, Schley and other old standard varieties and is also introducing types suited to drier upland regions of Oklahoma, western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

One pecan grove, the first planted in this county 19 years ago, is a 1000-acre establishment. One of its particularly good acres last year produced 1336 pounds of nuts selling for slightly more than $1000.

Dutch Push Plans for Indian Airway

Government Expects to Advance Part of Capital for Line to Colonies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — As an important step to the establishment of a regular airplane connection between Holland and its Dutch East Indian possessions, the Government recently introduced a bill for furthering maintenance of such a service by the Royal Dutch Air Lines.

During the last few months experimental flights have been organized, which will be resumed as soon as practicable.

The Royal Dutch Air Lines will probably begin their service in 1931, one machine starting weekly from both Holland and India. In order to meet the expense the Government proposes to furnish a capital of 2,500,000 guilders. The state will take shares to this amount. The need of further capital will be met by a loan with redemption guaranteed by the Government.

It is held that the operation of this service will not cause considerable loss, as the public will pay high rates for an air connecton which offers such a great savings in time.

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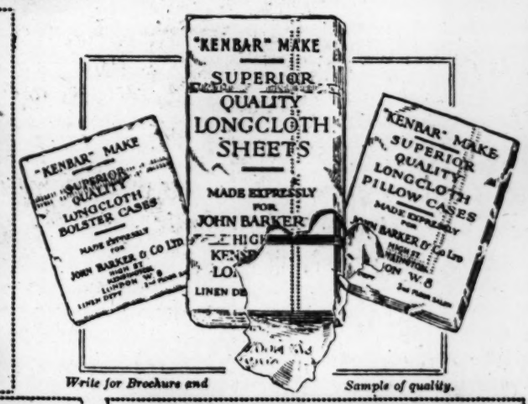

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ART FINDS NEW PLACE IN TRADE TO BRIGHTEN IT

Drab Days of Mechanical Era Believed Over, Says Department Store Head

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The production of artistic things in merchandise, as the production of artistic things in art, has come to be a fact and the "hideous era of the machine," has gone forever, declared Herbert J. Tily, president of Strawbridge & Clothier, addressing the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts which has just been in session here.

"The substitution of the engineer for the artist during the nineteenth century as a primary factor in the development of manufacturing," he said, "brought about the languishing of good taste which characterized the drab years that have left a black spot on the history of art.

"Inventive ingenuity, with little of the saving grace of esthetic vision, had its dreary day of hurried production and some of us are old enough to recall homes made hideous by its productions. But the artist is now in his element as never before in history, if one takes a view of the situation from the standpoint of all the people and not only from that of the few favored ones who in past times were able to monopolize the service of the great artists and handicraftsmen.

"There is a double-acting influence toward higher art in our everyday lives. On the one hand is the manufacturer, eager to raise his standards, taking the initiative in placing artistic merchandise before the merchants, and on the other, a rapidly increasing appreciation of the beautiful on the part of the people themselves. Through the merchant their insistent desires reach the manufacturer."

This thought also was emphasized by Samuel W. Reyburn, of New York, president of Lord & Taylor, who said that 500,000,000 persons visit the department stores and specialty shops of New York annually and only 1,250,000 visit the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Reyburn spoke on "The Relationship Between the Art Museum and the Department Store."

A differing view of the progress of art and its influence upon the people was taken by James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania and formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, speaking at the annual banquet. Mr. Beck saw in this age a startling period of disintegration of art tendencies contributed in large measure by the comic supplements of newspapers, the motion picture theater and the onrush of a machine age which, he asserted, "are tending to crush the imagination and render it incapable of absorbing the real, the true and the beautiful in art."

Among other speakers at the various convention sessions were Milton B. Medalry Jr. of Washington, a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Eli Kirk Price, president, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; Ernst Herminghaus, Lincoln, Neb.; Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums; Eugene Savage of Yale University; Fiske Kimball, director, American Federation of Arts; Robert W. De Forest, president, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Charles H. Burkholder of the Art Institute of Chicago; Judge Edwin O. Lewis of Philadelphia, and William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

Wild Animal Parks Increase in Africa

Tourists to Be Given Chance of Seeing Fauna in Their Native Haunts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARKLY WEST, South Africa—The Government of the Union of South Africa intends to make it possible for tourists to this country to enjoy in the next few years the sight of wild animals in their native haunts, free from the risk of slaughter. In addition to the already established Kruger National Park, it is proposed to make the present game reserve near Winburg in the Free State, which is now under local administration, a national park, and to extend its present area of 20,000 acres.

Similar proposals are under consideration in regard to the Knysna Reserve, an area of 100 square miles, where a peculiar species of elephants roam. There is another scheme for devoting to a similar object a large tract situated on the border of Bechuanaland and South West Africa for the preservation of all forms of wild animal life in South Africa.

20 FELLOWSHIPS IN MUSIC AWARDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Twenty fellowships for a year's study in the Juilliard graduate school of music have just been awarded by the school as a result of examinations in the departments of piano, voice and violin. The successful applicants were:

Piano: Vera Brodsky, Lina Nerenberg, Marguerite Porter, Mary Reynolds, Earl Rymer, Clara Teitellbaum, Ruby K. Tilton and Vahan Zorian. Voice: Paul Beltz, Robert Betts, Clyde Dengler, Margaret Johnson, Helen Lockwood, Alma Michelini, Alma Milstead and Sidney Smith. Violin: Eldridge Byrd Eliot, Alice Erickson, Harry Glickman and Eugenia Wellerson.

BRAZIL NEARS 40,000,000 MARK

By United Press

RIO DE JANEIRO—The population of Brazil at the end of 1928 was estimated to be 39,103,855, according to figures just made public here.

When the Masses Took Merrily to "Safety Bikes" and New Freedom

Laws and Social Custom Had to Hustle to Meet Change —Ministers, Police Officials and Theater Managers Hardly Knew What to Think

"THE most revolutionary social and economic force in recent years" — "the greatest force that has ever affected simultaneously church and theater"—"unequaled at the present time as a factor in sociological change"—"a missionary for scientific road building"—these are some of the terms used by the press of the '90s in heralding the increasing use of man's then latest addition to the facilities of transportation—the bicycle.

Although not an entirely new innovation of this time, the bicycle had

up until the late '80s been regarded as more or less of a toy—a plaything of the daring few who had little solicitude for the safety of life and limb. That such conceptions were not entirely amiss become evident when we consider the structure of the machine at that time.

With the rider perched on a seat above a front wheel whose diameter was 52 inches, and with a rear wheel of less than a foot in diameter, both with hard, solid rubber tires it is obvious that it was no child's play, either to maintain one's equilibrium or to propel oneself on the machine. It was not until the introduction of the "safety" model—which is the bicycle much in its present form—and with the discovery of the pneumatic tire that the bicycle gained its great popularity with the masses.

The era of this mode of transportation may be said to have extended over the period of the two decades following 1890. Factories for the manufacture of bicycles, accessories, and tires, capitalized at hundreds of thousands of dollars, worked overtime to supply the demand—dealers and agencies in every town and hamlet distributed the new vehicles throughout the length and breadth of the land.

This era of "humanity awheel" made its influence felt on many of the institutions of the day, both social and economic. Ministers decried the fact that church attendance was decreasing, especially among the younger people—saloons and theaters had a dropping off in business—police officials predicted an increase in crime because of this new machine being added to the criminals' means of escape—even the cigar makers were led to protest when the number of cigars smoked showed a decided falling off.

In its early popularity cycling had had its chief advocates among the men, but the fair sex did not lag far behind in adopting the new fad. It was in 1894 that the first fashionable woman, a New York physician's wife, rode her bicycle down the paths of Central Park in New York City. The summer resorts, however, gave the greatest impetus to cycling among women. Here at the fashionable watering places of Newark and Atlantic City could be seen awheel the wives and daughters of America's official and profesional life. The question of proper costume for the sport had long been a controversial one, but with the abandonment of the "diamond frame" (the upper cross-bar of the bicycle frame) on women's bicycles, saw the passing of the "bloomer girls" and skirts became the vogue.

Picturesque Sights

By this time the bicycle had penetrated into the remotest parts of the country. Each city and town had its cycling club to foster interest in the sport and promote tours. It was not an uncommon sight to see groups of 20, 30, or 40 people, men, women, and children, all picturesquely attired, wheeling along the road on a balmy spring morning bound for a picnic ground perhaps 10 or 15 miles distant. During the winter in the larger cities indoor bicycle meets were held. A metropolitan paper of the period describes one of these gatherings:

The Columbian Hall, the largest in town, gaily bedecked, and hung with enumerable paper streamers of every conceivable color and with countless Japanese lanterns lighting up the place, with a subdued glow, was last night the scene of M—'s first indoor cycling party.

Here 'midst hilarious carnival spirit gathered the town's elite, either to ride themselves or watch their friends cavort about with their two-wheeled steeds upon the oval paths marked out on the floor. Now and then some over-enthusiastic rider would take a tumble, bringing forth the shouts and laughter of the crowd and the raillery of his companions. The municipal band furnished the music for the occasion. At midnight tea was served to the entire company, after which bicycles were set away in rooms provided, and the crowd dispersed.

The bicycle wrought many changes in both the social and legal codes of the day. The "wheel" served as the

badge of equality among all possessors. It had become perfectly proper to accost a fellow cyclist along the road even though he be an absolute stranger. The change in social custom is well put in a little verse published during the period:

He was once called to push the old swing with a will,
For the girl he had chosen to woo.
But now he's expected to push her uphill
On a bicycle constructed for two.

New problems in municipal administration also arose as a result of this new factor in transportation. Ordinance after ordinance was passed to regulate the use and users of the bicycle—certain sidewalks within the city were designated as "bicycle zones"—license fees were required of all riders, the money to go toward road improvements, and many other laws of similar nature. To cope with the reckless and speeding riders, "scorchers," as they were called, the following ordinance was placed on the statute books of one of our midwestern cities:

"The speed of any bicycle rider within the specified riding zones shall not exceed six miles per hour, and each bicycle shall be equipped with a horn or bell, the same to be sounded by the rider when within 50 feet of a pedestrian or street crossing, and kept so sounding until such pedestrian or crossing shall have been passed." The New York Times carried in one of its editions during this period the warning to "scorchers" of that city that "the law regulating the speed of cyclists turning corners is to be strictly enforced in the future."

As an example of the problems municipal authorities faced in those days, the records tell of a young man in a certain city who at 2 o'clock in the morning got up and took a little spin about town on his bicycle. He was arrested, and in spite of the protests of the officials of the cycling club of which he was a member, fined $4.

Speed records were established and broken with as much relish then as they are now. An English cyclist traveled 30 miles in one hour on his machine, and Cooper, an American, negotiated two-thirds of a mile in 1 minute and 45 seconds. A tandem bicycle with four riders went the mile in a little less than 1½ minutes.

A writer in a Parisian cycling magazine draws a fantastic picture of the times as affected by the constantly increasing use of the bicycle:

"In the city of Cyclopolis the streets were thronged with bicycles and cycles of all kinds, of every shape and size. Men, women, and children—the entire city was awheel. Horses had disappeared many years before. One day a sensation was created among the citizens when a stranger came into their midst, walking along the ground with his feet. The Cyclopolitans, when they saw him, could scarce believe their eyes. The stranger became a famous

man over night, and accumulated a vast fortune by giving lessons in walking to hundreds of the citizens. Thenceforward walking became a very popular sport."

When we look back and consider the changes that resulted to humanity following the mass introduction of the bicycle, and when we consider that all these changes took place less than 30 years ago—scarce a generation—and then observe in many localities the comparative rarity of this once revolutionary machine today—then we may well ask ourselves the question of whether three decades hence people will regard our own automobile era as but a passing fad—a mere flash in the pan of human advancement. Time alone will tell.

ILLINOIS WETS DELAY ACTION ON MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Facing certain defeat in the Senate on their House bill for a referendum on repeal of the state prohibition law, wet leaders have deferred action in the Senate until the closing days of the session, according to dry spokesmen. The date set is June 5, within two days of the expected adjournment of the Legislature. Drys claim the wets hope to avert a vote by having the bill lost in the usual legislative jam accompanying the session's close.

CHRONIC DEFICIT OF PORTUGAL IS MADE TO VANISH

Minister of Finance Called on Nation to Make Patriotic Sacrifice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON — Exactly a year ago President Carmona invited Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the present Minister of Finance, to accept this portfolio, after the refusal of the Portuguese Government to comply with the conditions for granting an external loan, claimed by the League of Nations.

Dr. Salazar, a financial and economic expert, accepted on condition that his proposed scheme should not be contested and that the nation should agree in accepting the present moment as one of patriotic sacrifice. It is but just to say that the drastic reductions made, which were applied alike to civilians and military corporations, have been borne willingly, and the good results of a continued repressive régime have done much for the country in one year's time.

Some of the results of his administration may be seen by the following extracts from an official statement published in the Noticias: "The situation on June 30, 1928 was: (a) The State, through issue of paper money, was debtor to the Bank of Portugal for 1,450,000 contos (about £14,500,000). (b) The State was debtor to the State Savings Bank for 600 contos (£6000). (c) The floating interior debt by issue of treasury bonds showed an increase of 1,250,000 contos (£12,500,000). (d) The floating external debt, through supplementary sums granted in London to the Treasury amounted to 125,000 contos (£1,250,000). (e) Besides all these there were other floating debts amounting to several hundred thousand contos.

The balance of expenditure since the war till 1927 showed a difference of £5,000,000. At the end of the economic year 1927-1928 it had been reduced to £1,700,000.

The economic budget of 1928-29 showed a favorable balance of about £10,000. And thus the hitherto chronic state in Portugal of a deficit has been done away with.

At the present moment the Treasury is creditor for the sum of £300,000 to the Bank of Portugal and has reduced the external floating debt to £500,000. Besides this reduction of nearly £1,000,000, the Portuguese Treasury has always to orden in London in deposit the amount of from £300,000 to £400,000.

As the situation of the Portuguese colonies is closely linked with that of Portugal, the Minister of Colonies has decreed a number of economic measures, which are in accordance and dependent on the plan devised and carried out by the Minister of Finance to balance the economy of the country.

A new financial reform has been decreed for Angola (Portuguese West Africa) and the Lisbon Government has aided the province with the sum of 18,000 contos (about £180,000) until 1932, so that its budget may be balanced.

The unsatisfactory conditions at the Island of Timor have also been bettered with the help of the Home Government and through a reduction of the interest on its debts the deficit may be overcome.

Girls Club Union Gains in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—More than 70 delegates, representing 20 clubs, from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Alloa, Ayr, and Dumfries, were present at the annual conference of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Union of Girls' Clubs held here recently.

Speaking of the aims and future of the National Council of Girls' Clubs, which has its headquarters in London, Miss Boyes, secretary of the council, said that by binding all the clubs into a great national body it had done a great deal to strengthen the movement.

Through its efforts many clubs had received library grants, and an endeavor is being made to obtain more playing fields. Outstanding among the facilities which the council offered were holiday homes at cheap rates.

Australian Wool Growers Confer

Competition of South Africa Regarded as Important Price Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — Australian pastoralists and others continue to discuss the question whether they should part with representatives of their most aristocratic merino flocks to South Africa, which has become prominent as a prospective formidable rival of this country.

It is reported that in South Africa new country is being opened up to sheep, and that, owing to the employment of black labor, wool is produced at about one-third of the cost in Australia. A Queensland pastoralist gave the cost of production in South Africa as about £5 per bale and in Australia about £18 per bale.

Meantime D. J. Hertzog, a nephew of the Prime Minister of South Africa, has arrived in Australia, and is looking around with the object of purchasing more of the highest class sheep for his country. Mr. Hertzog says that sheep breeding is doing well in the Union.

MEXICAN STUDENTS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A joint meeting of representatives of all striking student bodies has voted to request President Portes Gil to demand the resignations of Secretary of Public Instruction Padilla, the rector of the national university, the chief of the federal district police and the chief of the federal district secret service.

The request was the outgrowth of student dissatisfaction with the educational system and with the methods of the police in handling a demonstration May 23. The students claimed that six of their number were slain, but the police deny that there were any fatalities.

OCEAN TELEPHONY GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New installations, which will more than double transoceanic radio-telephone service and provide a radio-talking circuit to South America, are being built at Lawrenceville and Netcong, N. J., according to a statement just issued by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

NEW ZEALAND BURDENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

At the Same Time Dominion Banks Reach a High Level of Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The latest banking and export returns again direct attention to the economic paradox that New Zealand presents a country that is prosperous but continues to be burdened with a large amount of unemployment. The high level of deposits in the trading banks for the March quarter was a record in New Zealand history. The total was over £55,000,000, giving an excess of deposits over advances of about £9,000,000. Attention has been especially directed to the rise in the amount of money on fixed deposit. That people are prepared to take the lower rates of interest offered by the banks shows that confidence in general industrial enterprises is lacking.

At the same time the price of high-grade investment stocks such as banks and insurance companies, has been rising on the Stock Exchange, which also shows the tendency of investors to "play for safety." Money which might be put into new enterprises, and so provide more employment, is being kept in the banks or invested in what are really "gilt-edged" securities. Exports for the financial year ended March 31 constitute a record for that period—£57,000,000, and the balance of trade is very favorable.

Yet there appears to be no diminution of unemployment; social workers in Auckland, the largest city and the one where there is most distress, say that the prospects for the coming winter are no better than during the last three years. The Prime Minister says he cannot understand why there should be this sharp contrast, and thinks that business men are not making the most of their opportunities. He thinks, too, that a policy of less interference by the State in industry will encourage investment in industrial concerns. It is widely believed that the late Government's policy of interference has weakened confidence, and the present Government is pledged to give industry more freedom. There are, of course, many factors in this difficult condition of unemployment. There is the replacement of labor by machinery, both on the farm and in the city. A banker thinks the problem is more psychological than economic. People are influenced by the experience of previous periods of depression.

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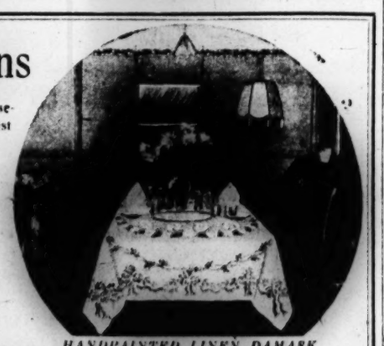
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SOVIETS KEEP TRADE BALANCE ON HIGH LEVEL

Exports for Past Six Months Show an Increase of 14.7 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The customs figures for the first six months of the current Soviet business year (running from October, 1928, until October, 1929) indicate that the struggle of the Soviet Government to maintain a favorable trade balance (an achievement which is doubly necessary in view of last year's unfavorable balance of about 175,000,000 rubles) has thus far been successful.

The total trade turnover for this period amounted to 749,400,000 rubles, as against 738,900,000 rubles for the same period in the preceding year. In this sum exports represented 391,600,00 rubles (an increase over last year of 14.7 per cent) and imports 357,800,000 rubles (a reduction of 10 per cent). A favorable trade balance of 33,800,000 rubles was achieved, as against an unfavorable balance of 56,000,000 rubles last year.

There are two ways of transforming an unfavorable into a favorable trade balance: to increase exports and to cut down imports. The Soviet Union has been employing both of them, reducing purchases of goods in foreign countries to the minimum required for the country's most urgent industrial needs. The consumer feels the pinch of this limitation of imports keenly in many places.

Stimulation of exports is obviously more desirable than limitation of imports, and a recent conference of state organizations interested in the development of the export trade devoted much attention to this problem. The participants in the conference emphasized the necessity for raising the qualitative standards of Russian goods and for studying more closely the needs, price levels and tariff regulations of foreign countries.

The Soviet official newspaper, Izvestia, wrote as follows about the conference. "We lose a great deal by sending abroad unstandardized goods, of low quality, badly packed and at unseasonable times. Our exports last year amounted to 800,000,000 rubles; if it be granted that as a result of the above-mentioned causes we lost only 5 per cent (and judging from the discussions at the conference these losses must have been considerably greater) then we failed to realize a potential 40,000,000 rubles."

The five-year plan for Soviet foreign trade calls for the export of goods over this period to a value of 7,000,000,000 rubles. If it is realized, it will more than double the achievements of the last five years.

NORTHERN IRELAND RETURNS COMPLETE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—J. H. Robb, Professor Corkey, Professor Johnstone and R. N. McNiell were returned on Saturday as four members of the Northern Ireland Parliament for Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr. McNiell, although nominated against the official Unionist candidate, is a Unionist and with him the Government majority over the other parties is 24. The return of these four now completes the new House of Comomns. The Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, will open Parliament on May 29, when the new speaker will be elected.

Czech President Links Democracy With Free Press

Journalist Syndicates Meet in Prague—Code of Moral Responsibility Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Fourteen journalist syndicates from the different nations, as well as other kindred organizations, were represented at the recent executive committee meeting of the International Journalists Confederation at Prague. Dr. Georg Bernhardt, editor of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, presided. Others present included P. N. Miljukov, formerly president of the Russian Duma, and Jan Pichl, president of the syndicate of Czech journalists.

The president in his opening address said that the importance of this assembly lay in the fact that the moral responsibility of the press was being emphasized. He saw in the raising of the journalistic code of morals an international issue of great significance, since the forming of public opinion was to such a great extent in the hands of journalists. It was later agreed that an International Journalists Court of Honor be established, and that the statutes thereof be drawn up by the president.

The second big issue under consideration was that of international identity cards or "Legitimations," as they are called in German-speaking countries, for journalists. Dr. Bernhardt was strongly in favor of the new identity card, and saw in it a great step toward the mutual understanding of nations, and the improvement of the international status of the journalistic profession.

A number of the delegates were received by President Masaryk at his castle in Lany. In the course of discussion he said that the crisis of parliamentarianism is also a crisis of journalism, since modern democracy and parliamentarianism are impossible without the press, and indeed without the widest publicity. He added that there was more danger from a lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of the press, than from a political bias or business interest, although independence in these was much to be desired.

SCOTS COMPANY LIFTS SALMON OVER DAMS

Tanks Carry Fish 100 Yards From Narrow Gorge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The working model of an automatic lift to enable fish to get over river dams is among the exhibits in an application under hearing by a select committee of the House of Lords for power to proceed with a hydroelectric scheme on the Beauly and Farrar Rivers, Inverness-shire, renowned for salmon fishing. The scheme is promoted by the Grampian Electric Supply Company.

Each lift provides an iron cage with tank 16 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 2 feet deep at the bottom, which is carried bodily out of the water at regular intervals from the narrow gorge below the dam in which the salmon congregate. The lift rises 100 feet above the gorge, then travels 100 yards horizontally, crossing the dam and descending gently so as to deposit the fish in the reservoir beyond.

Britain to Found Research Bureaus

All Empire Governments Are Ready to Support Plan to Aid Farmer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A great project for research into agricultural and stock-raising problems is rapidly developing among widely scattered parts of the British Empire.

Last December it was proposed to the governments of the Empire that eight bureaus for the collection and interchange of such information be established. These bureaus were to be attached to recognized, already existing research institutes, and the necessary finance connected with them was to come from a common fund to which the governments would subscribe.

Officials of all the institutes who have been approached have all agreed to the plan and all the Empire governments have agreed to support it. All the bureaus will be in various parts of the British Isles, and the physical scientists who will direct them are Dr. John J. B. Orr, Prof. F. E. Crew, R. G. Hatten, Dr. Sir John Russell, Dr. W. H. Andrews, Sir Rowland Biffen, Prof. F. E. Stapledon and Dr. W. Leiper. All will be in operation before the end of the coming summer.

Medieval Bar Still Guards Entrance to Beverley

© H. Grainger, Leeds

EMERGING FROM MAIN STREET OF TOWN

One of Few Surviving Bar-Gates in Britain Is Among Remarkable Collection of Ancient Architectural Features of Beverley, Ancient East Riding Town of Yorkshire, Eng., That Recently Celebrated Its Eight Hundredth Anniversary.

Beverley, Eng., Marks 800th Anniversary With Unique Show of Ancient Charters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—The venerable town of Beverley, still capital of the East Riding of Yorkshire, has just celebrated its 800th anniversary. The charter of the township was granted in 1129 by Archbishop Thurston, one of the early archbishops of York, but this was only cementing an association that goes back even further, for Beverley has had a church—an offshoot from York—for certainly 1200 years. Indeed the charter was one of the first to be received by any town in England, and was given as a gesture of admiration at Beverley's progress.

By virtue of it Beverley folk were given the same privileges and rights as those enjoyed by the citizens of York—no unimportant matter in those days.

Once the town flourished as a cloth-weaving place. Now much of the commercial glory has departed—filched by the newer, though itself venerable, neighbor, Hull. But one glory cannot be taken—the Minster, "lovelier daughter of a lovely mother" (York), as it has been called. Thomas à Becket held an office of high honor here—that of provost of Beverley's college of secular canons.

Beverley celebrated its octocentenary with a special service in the Minster, preceded by a procession from the Guildhall. A unique collection of the successive charters of the town, but unfortunately excluding the first, which has been lost, granted by almost every King of England from Stephen to James II, was on view.

Dr. Apolda Urges Flower Protection

Botanist Pleads for Preservation of Wild Forest Growths

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — At the Botanical State Institute of Hamburg, Dr. Sattler Apolda recently held an interesting illustrated lecture on the preservation of wild flowers and plants.

Dr. Apolda showed the methods by which certain areas have been made into nature sanctuaries, mentioning America's famous Yellowstone National Park and also praising Austria's Hohen Tauern, Prussia's Wilfeder Berg and the Freifenstein district in the Lüneburger Heide as important nature parks, embodying the right ideas.

His artistic colored films of 60 different varieties of wild flowers and herbs native to the Hamburg district were particularly interesting, and he closed by urging his audience to help protect the forest flowers, which threaten to disappear, due to systematic plundering by thoughtless excursionists.

Shannon May Yield Power by October 1

Pumping Expected to Start in June, When Three Turbines Are in Working Order

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The Shannon hydroelectric power scheme which has cost the Free State over £5,000,000, may be completed by Oct. 1 next, when President Cosgrave is expected to switch on the current in the power house outside Limerick. Already a number of German engineers whose duties have ended have returned home, and two railway engines have just been sent back to Germany from Limerick by steamer, while others are to follow in due course.

It is expected that the pumping of water into the canal will begin in June, and that there will be a depth of some 30 feet when the three great turbines, already put in, are in working order. Three others are yet to be erected.

The navigation channel for vessels passing to and from the Upper Shannon, which runs parallel to the tail race at Ardnacrusha, has been excavated, and the ship's hoist immediately above it has been virtually completed. There is every indication that the current will be generated in the early autumn.

Book Collection at British Museum to Remain on View

Examples Shown From 13 Countries, and Mussolini's Gift of Ugo Foscolo's Sonnets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One of the treats available to all those who visit London this summer is the remarkable exhibition of books produced during the past 10 years which was assembled at the British Museum on the occasion of the International Typographic Congress, which has just met in the metropolis. It is now announced that the collection will remain on view until the autumn.

The exhibition, which has been arranged by Dr. Henry Thomas, deputy keeper, shows examples from 13 countries. The British display is the largest, because all books published in Britain must be registered at the museum, while the authorities have to purchase most of the foreign works they desire out of their none too abundant funds.

There are 20 styles in the British section, and many more in the foreign. The University Press of Oxford and Cambridge have some specimens of their work, and many samples from provincial British presses have aroused much comment by their excellence. There is a very good display from Germany and good examples from French, Dutch, American, Spanish and Italian presses.

The massive volume printed by the Italian Government, containing the sonnets of Ugo Foscolo, and presented to the museum by Signor Mussolini in recognition of the hospitality given to the poet in exile, attracts much attention.

JAPAN HONORS MOTT

TOKYO (AP)—The First Order of the Sacred Treasury, among the highest distinctions ever given to a nonofficial foreigner, has been conferred by the Foreign Office on John R. Mott, American Y. M. C. A. official, in recognition of his services to the youth of the world.

'Power House' Breaks Class Barriers Among Young People in Australia

Governor's Plan of Camps, Linking Boys of All Ranks, to Become Annual Affair—Ten-Day Tramp Through Victorian Bush to Be Feature of New Boys' Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The present Governor, Lord Somers, has founded a movement among the young people of Victoria that is likely to have an important influence for good in the state. Borrowing his plan from the Duke of York, he got together 40 boys from the exclusive schools and 40 working lads from the industrial suburbs and took them all into camp for about a fortnight. Class barriers were broken down and the camp was so successful that it is to be an annual affair.

A reunion of the lads who attended the camp was held recently and an organization was formed to unite permanently all who attend such camps. The organization will be known as the Power House—the source of energy, Lord Somers explained, for all movements calculated to increase social unity and to encourage wise leadership in community movements.

"We got together well, and it is most important for us now to keep together," said Lord Somers at the reunion. "We will sympathize with the other fellow's point of view. We will put into practice in our everyday lives the idea of attacking our problems with an open mind, regardless of inherited prejudices. Realizing the urgent necessity for unprejudiced leadership, we must remember that the good of the state as a whole is of far greater importance than that of any one section.

"We will have no visible badge. I want the Power House to differ from all other organizations by carrying its badge in its heart, and not on the lapel of the coat."

Lord Somers has instituted another annual affair which proved an instantaneous success. It is a 10-day "hike" for Boy Scouts into little known parts of Victoria, which gives the boys a sense of self-reliance, a love for exploration, a knowledge of bush craft, and a belief in good "camaraderie."

GLASGOW COLLEGE HOLDS EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An interesting and instructive demonstration of the work of the various departments of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, the largest technical institution in the United Kingdom, was lately given in the college.

These exhibitions, which are organized by the students' representative council, constitute a reunion of students past and present, and at the same time show the public what is being done in technical training and research work in natural science and art. Robert Robertson, the dean of guild, performed the opening ceremony.

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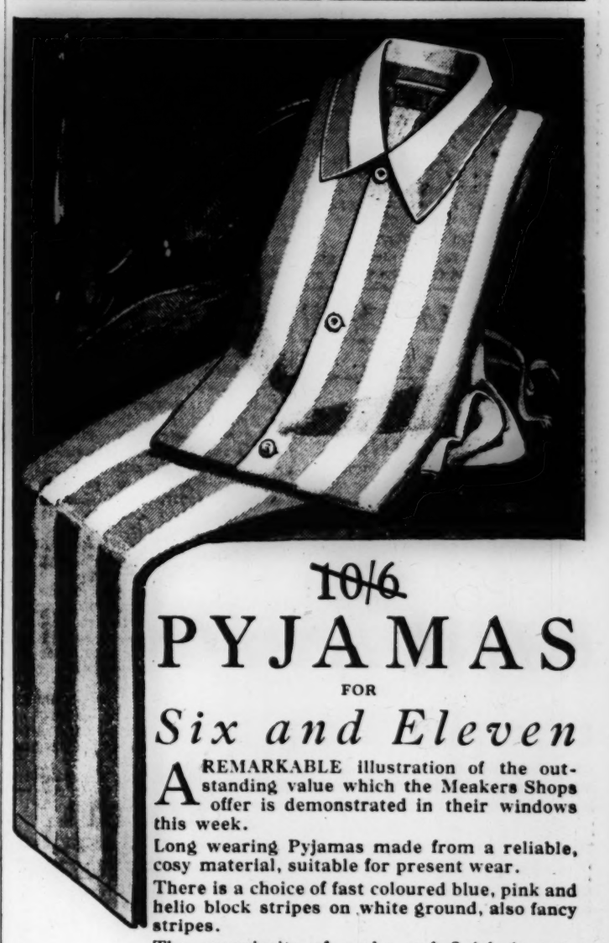
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HUB OF BEAUTY PROPOSED FOR PHILADELPHIA

Tower of Present City Hall Would Be Center of Landscape Plan

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A hub of civic beauty, in what is now Philadelphia's most congested section, is provided in a plan just submitted to Mayor Harry A. Mackey by the Philadelphia Commission which has been making a study of civic improvement plans. Mayor Mackey has announced that he will present the plan for study and recommendation to the new City Planning Commission, which will be appointed in the near future.

The program contemplates a new city hall or municipal building, to be erected on Reyburn Plaza, bounded by Broad, Fifteenth, Filbert and Arch Streets—a towering building fitting in with the ornamental plan of the new civic center, to cost approximately $3,500,000. The city already owns the site of this proposed building. The tower of the present City Hall, which rises almost 550 feet, would be altered into a stately campanile.

At its base would be an oval terrace raised about 20 feet above the level of the surrounding square and approached by stairways, with aisles of greenery and an ornamental pool and fountains in the center. At the base of the terrace would be entrances to the Broad and Market Street subways. North and southbound traffic would pass around the oval, never intersecting, but opening to six street portals.

Broad Street station, which will be supplanted by a modern building, would form one side of a gateway to the new parkway and a corner of the proposed City Hall would form the other.

The commission regards the present location of the City Hall as "most regrettable and the building itself entirely unsuited to meet the needs of the city for the next 10 or 20 years. Remodeling, it is pointed out, would be warranted only by the assumption that the exterior were worth preserving at any cost. This, the commission says, is not the case.

"It is the tower alone, with the figure of William Penn atop, that has become for Philadelphians the landmark of their birthplace and the object of their civic pride," the report says. "The proposed plan of improvement is based upon making the City Hall tower the real focal point of the city, rising from the soil like the Campanile of St. Mark's in Venice or the belfries of Flemish towns, marking the center of the city and impressive in its loftiness."

Old-Age Pensions Survey Is Sought in Plea to House

Almshouse Method Antiquated and Inefficient, Says Hamilton Fish Jr.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In an effort to assure old age security, Hamilton Fish Jr. has introduced a resolution in the House directing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five members, to inquire into old-age pensions and to study the modern methods of relief.

Mr. Fish said the object of his resolution was to obtain facts on which to consider sound, economical, constructive legislation to provide some form of security for the aged. "Old age pension laws are bound to be adopted in the United States in the next 10 years," he said, "and the question to be settled will be whether they should be State or Federal enactments or a combination of both.

"Our present method of dealing with the aged, such as incarceration in almshouses, is antiquated, inefficient, expensive and demoralizing."

POVERTY IN MAINE NOT LAID TO LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—Willis C. Hawes, superintendent of the Maine Children's Home Society, says that of 82 cases of dependency of children on charitable aid, which were investigated and alleviated during 1928, not one case was due to drinking parents.

This condition he attributes to prohibition, as in former years, and especially before the Eighteenth Amendment, there were a number of cases due to drunkenness on the part of the fathers.

Under-Sea Exhibit on World Tour

By Permission of Jacob H. Soumokil

Mr. Soumokil and Two of His Japanese Divers in the "Sea Garden." Chemically Preserved Tropical Fish, Mounted or Suspended From Thin Wires, Are Placed in Natural-Looking Environment of Sand and Seaweed, the Effect of Water Given by a Bluish Screen.

On Ocean Floor Without Getting Wet, in Sea Garden of Moluccas

Remarkable Exhibit of Chemically Preserved Tropical Sea Life So Arranged to Make Underwater Illusion Includes Barcelona on World Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

THE visitor to New York City is likely to include the Battery, and at the Battery he almost certainly finds his way to the beautiful aquarium. Now, imagine an aquarium 18 feet high, more than 75 feet long, and 12 feet deep, filled with 8000 fish and shells and 4000 sea plants and weeds, most of them of different varieties and all of them chemically preserved and arranged to simulate their natural living appearance. Imagine, further, that these fish, shells, and plants are hued with the most vivid colors to be found in the tropical seas.

This unique sight has been exhibited in recent months in the Rotterdam Zoological Garden, and will perhaps be seen in America in 1932. It is the Sea Garden of the Moluccas—a group of islands in the Dutch East Indies, and its inventor and collector is Jacob Hendrik Soumikol, a native of Minnahassa, northern Celebes, who today is a resident of Soerabaya, Java.

This interesting collection of chemically preserved fishes, plants, and shells is cleverly exhibited against a background of blue curtains, viewed through greenish gauze, and lighted in a special manner, so that the illusion is of one being submerged in a tropical sea without the inconvenience of getting wet!

Many years ago, so he told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Soumikol used to fish in the seas around his native island. Seeing the beauties which lay at the bottom of the water he often forgot his rod, and pondered the marvels of creation. If all this splendor of color and form, he reflected, could be brought to the surface and shown to humanity, what a vision of beauty it would afford! It was, of course, possible to bring many a magnificent and rare fish and plant to the surface; but how to preserve them, especially in the heat of the tropical sun, in all their original sparkling color was the question. It took Mr. Soumikol six years of experimenting to solve this problem, but eventually he solved it in a wonderful way. The fish and plants while still alive are prepared by a chemical process which has something in common with the Lumiere process of photography by means of which the colors of nature are directly transmitted. This was as much as the inventor was willing to divulge.

Remarkable Result

The result of this process is indeed striking. Not only are the colors retained (only the eyes have to be replaced by colored gypsum) but the fish keep their original shape and weight, even to the smallest details of the gills. No wonder that the owner received a handsome offer to sell his collection to an American university, an offer which was declined. Mr. Soumikol wished to let the world see the beauty hidden beneath the seas, and by traveling around himself with his collection he thought he could make it available to more people than by having it limited to one city.

Having worked out his important invention for preservation he next hired 20 experienced Japanese pearl divers from Okanawa (South Japan). He then bought a 60-tone motor-boat, equipped it with a laboratory and everything necessary for his work, and for a number of years cruised with his divers in the Moluccas seas. One by one the fish, shells and plants had to be captured. The divers went down with no other protection than a pair of spectacles and a knife. As it is not possible, owing to the increasing pressure, to go deeper than about 90 feet in the water, other means had to be devised for securing objects living at greater depths of the ocean.

At Barcelona Fair

In this way, by patient toil, and with great knowledge, a most unusual collection was formed. It would be impossible to mention all the fish and marine plant life included in the exhibition, but an exception must be made in favor of the Nautilus. Nearly everyone has read Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and knows that he called his submarine the Nautilus. It was the Nautilus shell which inspired him when visualizing the first theoretical submarine. This shell has a number of compartments which the mollusc inside can fill with water or empty at will. When it is filled the shell sinks down, and when the water is expelled it comes to the surface, where the peculiar formation of the shell enables it to sail over the waters.

The exhibition is to be shown at the Barcelona Fair this year and at the Antwerp colonial exhibition next year. It will go to the 1931 World Fair in Paris, be taken to London and the rest of England in 1932, and later will go to America, unless an earlier opportunity occurs for a visit across the ocean.

British West Indies Federation Is Seen as Desirable Step

Sir Edward Davison Advises Appointment of Canadian Resident Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—To work for closer trade between Canada and the British West Indies is the purpose of a visit being made by Sir Edward Davison, chairman of the British West Indian Conference and representative of the colonies and protectorates on the Empire Marketing Board. The establishment in Canada of a British West Indian trade office with a resident commissioner is one of the important matters which will engage his attention.

The new passenger liners built by the Canadian Government in accordance with the Canada-West Indies trade treaty of two years ago have recently carried many outstanding representatives of Canadian industry, finance and commerce to the West Indies to study trade opportunities from the Canadian standpoint. It was felt by the West Indian governments and chambers of commerce that a return visit of good will should be made, and, although Sir Edward Davison lives in England, he was requested to undertake a mission to Canada in his capacity as chairman of the British West Indies Conference.

Speaking of the conference held some weeks ago in Barbados, representing British Guiana and British Honduras as well as all the island colonies, Sir Edward said:

"The question of the federation of these colonies into a unit and eventually a dominion was taken up, and, though it was shown that many obstacles stood in the way of the realization of the project, the delegates were not daunted, and it was felt that the conference had made a step toward federation."

Sir Edward described the British West Indies conference as a counterpart to the Imperial Conference, except that it was limited to discussion and advice concerning British interests in the Caribbean.

205-MILE PIPE LINE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A pipe line 205 miles long, being laid from Jal, N. M., to El Paso, Tex., is being electrically welded. This pipe line, 16 inches in diameter, will carry gas for the El Paso Utilities Company.

South Pole Air of Ancient Vintage to Be Bottled for Purpose of Analysis

Instructions Are Sent to Prof. Davies, Lent by McGill University to the Byrd South Polar Expedition, by Radio Every Fortnight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Having loaned Prof. Frank T. Davies to the Byrd antarctic expedition as physicist, McGill University every two weeks sends a radio message to the south pole, containing brief accounts of the latest achievements of the physicists and the latest queries of natural science. A message sent by KDKA, Pittsburgh, from Dr. A. S. Eve, dean of applied science, McGill, was:

"As far as possible please report, through Commander Byrd, southern lights of auroræ, so that we can ascertain whether they coincide with the northern lights of Europe and America. Rutherford and Aston have discovered the origin of actinium, an isotope of uranium. Dr. Foster and co-workers have obtained the Stark effect with crossed electric and magnetic fields. I hope potential gradient and ion counter are going strong."

Dr. Howard Barnes, head of the department of physics and an authority on ice, sent the following: "Please pay particular attention to the structure and density of the old glacier ice. Collect, if possible, for analysis some of the ancient air inclosed for thousands of years in the glaciers. The air from the Greenland icebergs we have found similiar to the atmosphere we now breathe although it must have blown over the earth in the time of the very ancient Egyptian kings."

REALTOR WOULD ANNUL ALL OBSOLETE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Elimination of obsolete provisions in laws governing real estate transfer was urged by Harry H. Culver of Los Angeles, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in addressing the Atlantic City Real Estate Board.

He was the guest at a dinner just held here. Mr. Culver is making an airplane tour of the country in the interest of the national association.

ANDREWS EXPEDITION MAY BE ABANDONED

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in a dispatch from Peiping reports that Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum of Natural History's central Asiatic expedition, now planning a fifth and final expedition to Mongolia, is faced with the possibility of having to abandon the trip owing to obstacles which are placed in his way by an unofficial Chinese organization which calls itself "The Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects."

Andrews stated that "the Chinese want us to do all the work, spend all the money and then give them everything."

AVIATION

Have You Any Airport Ideas?

WHAT should the modern airport be? This is the subject of a competition sponsored by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, which has posted $10,000 in prize money to be awarded as follows at the conclusion of the contest Nov. 18: First prize, $5000; second, $2500; third, $1000; fourth, $500; 10 honorable mentions, $100 each.

Experts have found that if aviation is to meet present-day demands for speed and comfort, the airport should have a passenger terminal that will bear comparison with a railway terminal, a hotel, restaurants, parking space for automobiles and airplanes, rapid transit connection with the adjacent city, up-to-date hangars and an effective landing area of 3500 feet in all directions. Hotel facilities should provide for not less than 50 guest rooms and suitable dining and lobby space. There may be shops and stores in connection with this unit.

Question of Income

Since income for the airport must be derived in part from the thousands of visitors who are normally drawn to the field, unused land controlled by the port may be developed with park spaces, small playgrounds, outdoor restaurants and such other recreational and commercial amusement facilities as may be deemed desirable.

The specifications will guide architects, engineers, and city planners who enter the competition—the first held in the United States, although three have been held in Europe—in drawing their designs. One of the most important requirements which looks to the saving of millions of dollars to American communities is that "in the design and arrangement of the various units, except the flying area itself, provisions must be made for future expansion which will at least double the capacity of all such units without requiring the removal or abandonment of any of the original elements."

The passenger terminal, with a passenger concourse and waiting room of 2500 square feet floor area, should have a ticket office, a small area for handling freight and mail, office space for the traffic manager and for executives of the air transport companies, rooms for pilots and radio operators, and a control room commanding an outlook over the entire flying area.

Speaking of Accessories

The terminal also should provide all normal accessories of a railway passenger station, including public telephones, telegraph office, newsstands and similar concessions.

An important essential in the modern airport is to provide safe access for passengers, protected from the weather, to loading points for transport airplanes, and separate egress, with similar protection, from arriving planes to the incoming portion of the waiting room.

Provision should be made for hangar space having a minimum gross area for airplane storage of 50,000 square feet. The hangar should have small office space for executives controlling the storage and maintenance of planes, for a tool room and a locker room. There should also be facilities for housing fire apparatus, one ambulance, and the personnel constituting the emergency crew.

These requirements are conceived by the program committee of the Lehigh Airports Competition as being desirable for a complete modern airport which is not of excessive size. Those interested may get full details by writing to the competition office, Taylor, Rogers & Bliss, 40 East 49th Street, New York City.

It's a Wise Passenger Who Knows His Own Pilot

Passengers on the up-to-date air transport lines using the big cabin ships have a hard time finding out, before they actually take the air, who the pilot is. They look for somebody in a heavy flying suit with helmet, goggles, overshoes and a parachute, the whole covered with a coat of grease and grime.

The reason the passengers cannot pick out the pilot is that nowadays he looks just like another passenger. As the plane is being tuned up, he stands around with his hands in his pockets watching the mechanics work. You might think he was just a curious bystander. The pilots of mail planes with the open cockpits still attire themselves much like the uninitiated imagines they should; but the pilot of passenger cabin planes has just as much protection from elements and machinery as does the passenger.

What the well-dressed passenger pilot should wear was recently illustrated by Ray Little, a veteran of the Boeing Air Transport Lines, which fly from Chicago to San Francisco. He flew the first air mail from the coast in 1920, on which occasion he was armored in the old style. On the recent occasion he left a banquet given in his honor by the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, stepped into a tri-motored cabin plane and flew the first eastbound trip under the new "double schedule" which brings Pacific and Atlantic within one business day of each other. His flying costume was a blue serge suit and a light felt hat.

Chicago-New York Flown in Little Over Four Hours

FOUR hours and fifteen minutes from Chicago to New York is the record for passenger airplane flight claimed for Elmer M. Kane, veteran pilot of the Universal Air Lines. In response to a call from the president of a radio company, who said he had to be in New York before dark, the Universal manager at the Chicago Municipal Airport warmed up a Lockheed-Vega four-passenger monoplane.

Pilot Kane was called and asked for maps of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where mountains are encountered. In half an hour after the call was made, 1:15 p. m., pilot and passenger were in the air, speeding eastward with the aid of a strong tailwind. They reached Cleveland in one hour and 58 minutes and stopped to refuel. At 6:30 p. m. they landed at Hadley Field, N. J., the New York airport, having one hour accounted for by changing from central to eastern time.

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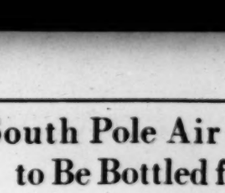
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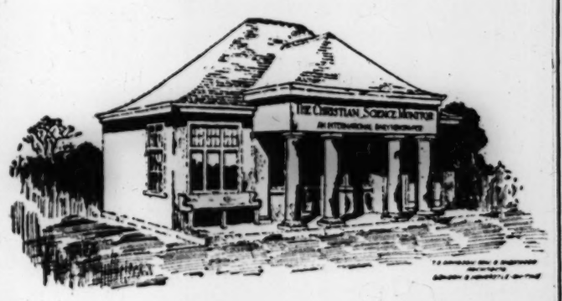

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR PAVILION

Art News and Comment

Metropolitan Museum Activities

By RALPH FLINT

New York

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art continues to grow apace, what with the usual infiltration of objects through public benefactions, loans, and purchases, and as a result its ever-widening sphere of usefulness to the community. Its lectures, courses of instruction, special exhibitions, art patronage of one sort or another, musical evenings, et cetera, continue to attract vast audiences each year, and the grand total for 1928 records an attendance of 1,215,834 to the museum proper, with an additional 42,193 to the Cloisters at Washington Heights.

While the museum continues to expand in all directions, it nevertheless continues to evolve along more or less traditional lines, so that the first public auction sale of objects of art from the museum collections proved rather a sensation. In each case where an object had outlived its usefulness to the museum for one reason or another, the original donor was given the opportunity of reclaiming it.

Havemeyer Bequest

Perhaps the most signal event in the museum's history is the Havemeyer bequest which brings to the Metropolitan a superb enrichment of paintings in both the modern and old master sections. While Mrs. Havemeyer had often proved to the museum her deep interest in its welfare—the Tiepolo ceiling from the Palazzo Barbaro is one of the items of her earlier benefaction—the deeding of the entire Havemeyer collection came with something of a surprise. The Rembrandts and the widely ranging impressionist canvases will do much to bring the museum's holdings in this department into front ranking among the world's great collections.

Among the losses suffered by the Metropolitan during the past season must be put the passing of Bashford Dean, curator and, to all intents and purposes, inaugurator of the department of arms and armor, for it was through his agencies and devoted offices that such notable treasuries of armor as the Riggs collection came to the museum.

Among the special exhibitions, which invariably prove great drawing cards at the Metropolitan, is one devoted to contemporary American design in the industrial arts from the architect's angle, and this display has evoked such widespread interest that its duration has been extended through the summer months. Here a series of interiors and roof spaces have been worked out by a group of distinguished American architects in the modern manner, with interesting results. The rooms range all the way from elaborately appointed bathrooms and bedrooms to offices and sun parlors. These rooms contain many a practical hint for the homemaker bold enough to enter on the modernistic path. A new gallery has been provided for Indian sculpture, one that presents the museum's holdings in this quarter to much greater advantage.

Among the many new exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum is a group of some 250 articles of antique costumes and textiles, mostly of the eighteenth century, lent by Mrs. Lehman and coming from the famous Saint Albin-Jubinal—Georges Duruy collection. Included are vestments, gloves, caps, christening robes, bags, muffs, et cetera, and among the more important items are a small bag of Elizabethan embroidery attributed to Mary Stuart, Second Empire gloves of white glazed kid with printed design of miniatures set in a diamond-shaped lattice work, a white satin muff embroidered with figures of the Louis XV period, gloves attributed to the wardrobe of Cardinal Mazarin, lace gloves of Point de Milan, knitted gloves from the Italian provinces, et cetera.

Another section of the same collection to reach the museum through the gift of Mrs. Guggenheim is a group of clocks dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries and illustrating a variety of types. One of the most imposing is a large square sixteenth century clock of architectural form, with two sides devoted to dials and the other two enriched with niches and figures of classic warriors; four pilasters support a balustrated tower with a surmounting figure, and the plain surfaces of the clock are heavily engraved. Other clocks of this type are surmounted with a bell, and there is a unique specimen of clock worked out to resemble a book.

Old Embroideries

The museum's holdings in English embroideries from the fourteenth century on is now made quite complete by a new acquisition of specimens from the collection of Percival Griffiths, including fine examples of the so called "Bible" cushions, stumpwork boxes, bags and purses with gold and silver threads worked among the colored silks, a perfume case in the form of a miniature bellows, bookbindings, slippers of elegant forms, and gloves attributed to James I with the Scottish thistle worked into the devices. It was during the reign of this monarch that the charter granted to the Broderers Company by Elizabeth was confirmed. Another pair of gloves belonging to James I in this collection was once a proud possession of Horace Walpole who delighted to wear them on state occasions at Strawberry Hill. Also in this department must be noted an interesting addition of heraldic galloons, such as may be seen in many of Longhi's canvases adorning the fine liveries of noble Venetian families. These passementerie are lovely in color and design, and afford excellent proof of the skill of the textile workers of those days. Most of the examples are Italian, although the Spanish and Swiss manufacturers are represented.

In the Department of Oriental Art the museum has acquired, through the generosity of George D. Pratt, two fine Chinese paintings of the Sung dynasty, one an imaginary portrait of T'so Hung Ching attributed to Hsi-Chin Chu-Shih, an artist who went to Japan during the latter part of his career where he was much appreciated. The portrait, which has been cut from its original ground and remounted, possesses much of the clarity and simplicity of a Holbein. The second painting is attributed to Chi Chen and depicts a horse and willow tree in the moonlight, a subject of great charm and executed with feeling. A superb Chinese ceremonial robe, such as seldom comes into the open market, worked out in k'o ssu tapestry weave with a ground of imperial yellow covered with golden dragons, and sleeves of blue, is another acquisition in this department. A colossal Chinese Bodhisattva figure, carved in wood and colored, of late T'ang style is also a new possession, and a collection of antique Chinese cages such as were used for singing crickets is to be seen. These were made in a variety of styles and from many materials, such as gourds topped with jade, bamboo, porcelain, etc.

Other new holdings include a selection of Peruvian textiles, recently purchased and bringing the museum's collection to about 80 pieces, a Madonna by Luca di Tomine (Sienese, fourteenth century), a complete set of Turner's Liber Studiorum plates (one of the finest achievements in landscape art and all too little known and appreciated), two panels of fourteenth century stained glass from the vicinity of Cologne and similar to the examples in the Kunstgewerbemuseum in that city, five ornate powder flasks of Saxon manufacture, several fine swords from the Dresden Armory, and a marble head of a horse (about middle of fourth century B. C.), resembling Roman work more than Greek in the mechanical grooving of the mane and in a certain general hardness of execution. A group of donors has added some 20 examples of Alfred Steiglitz's photography to the museum's collection in this too little respected branch of the fine arts, forming a just and timely acknowledgment of his fine command of the medium.

Modern French Works in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chester Johnson Galleries are showing a splendid collection of French Impressionists with a few moderns which go far to disprove the theory that different types of pictures cannot live together on the same walls. It has been said that the "modern" picture makes pictures of other types look stupid, and the compliment has been returned in kind. It would be far nearer the truth to say that fine pictures of any type are not difficult to harmonize.

Here are works by Manet, Monet, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec, Derain, Foujita, Le Sidaner, the Douanier Rousseau, Gauguin and Forain; some are drawings, some pastels, and some oils, but they all belong to the aristocracy of painting—good ideas, sensitively and adequately expressed.

There are two charming out-of-door things by Berthe Morrisot which are interesting to contrast with her splendid interior at the Chicago Art Institute, and handled with the same delicate assurance. Degas is represented by three pastels, each of which is quite different in subject matter and treatment from the other two. The large line drawing—a half-length portrait by Toulouse-Lautrec—has none of the racy assumption of cynicism of his Montmartre types, but it has all the dignity that the subject demands, and is not inferior as a true work of art.

A small head by Foujita, the Japanese painter of Paris, in an astonishing technique of narrow ink lines and subtle gray tone produced one knows not how, has all the sweetness of a Burne-Jones drawing, but with more character. It is a fine combination of solidity and exquisite indication. Then, too, it is fairly certain that nobody else has ever made a drawing like it. It defies imitation.

One is always finding new and unexpected angles to Manet, and here is a small toredor, with a red cloak in one hand, brushed in directly and forcefully against a white background. It is only a study, and reminds one of Goya, though with far more solidity. The interesting thing about it is the tenseness with which it senses the bull which cannot be seen, and the poise of the figure ready to dart in a moment in any direction. All this is represented in full but simple color, and is evidently the work of a very few minutes, but no amount of added detail could give it more life.

An unusually fine still-life by Gauguin, in his characteristic yellow tones, but larger than is his custom, is one of the high spots. There are sunflowers in a jar and lying on a table, and two or three small prints on the wall behind them are painted with more realism than we should expect, but they do not strike a false note. There is a small flower piece by Derain, low in tone and clear in color, and a shiningly brilliant landscape by Guillaumin which has the real spirit of spring, although it is as abstract as a typical modern painting is supposed to be.

The one thing characteristic of all the pictures is the appearance of having been executed at fervent heat with an undivided concentration of interest. It would seem that the artist, while painting, had been conscious of nothing else but the impression he was trying to evoke. This is probably one of the greatest reasons for the high standard achieved.

C. F. K.

Modern Water Colors

It is a pleasant thing to see an artist who had apparently settled down to a particular style turn off the familiar road at a sharp tangent when he finds himself losing satisfaction in the methods he has previously used. Such a change has come over the work of Robert Wade, who has turned from the rather somber manner of his earlier work to a richness and brilliance of color in his newest water colors, now on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, on Stuart Street, at Dartmouth, in Boston. In this exhibit Mr. Wade reveals all his old sensitiveness to rhythm, and a new feeling for the warmer hues.

Dorothy Loeb, in the same exhibition, offers a number of landscapes and abstractions, though, to be sure, the landscapes have in them elements of abstraction. She is daring in her use of fence-like white lines as a means of setting colors off against each other with greater sparkle and contrast. Her compositions illustrate the freedom of a painter after escaping the rigors of literal representation, and should make handsome wall decorations.

Emil Ganso is represented by several of his handsome Cezannesque arrangements, "Road to the River," and other landscapes in which emphasis is on the essential forms, and which are uncommonly satisfying in color. By Nathaniel Dirk are romantic landscapes in dark tonalities, with a keen feeling for movement in all details of the picture. Clinton Beagare's pictures are noteworthy for their originality and imagination, and the skill with which he reconciles many contributing elements. At the same gallery are miniature landscapes by Francis Orville Libby, complete and thoroughly considered compositions that have in them elements of bigness despite their small size.

AMUSEMENTS

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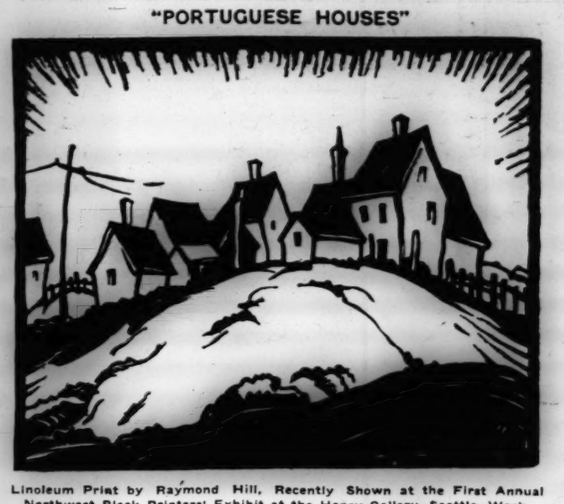

Linoleum Print by Raymond Hill, Recently Shown at the First Annual Northwest Block-Printers' Exhibit at the Henry Gallery, Seattle, Wash.

Augustus John and William Nicholson

By FRANK RUTTER

London

AUGUSTUS JOHN is the bright particular star in England's artistic firmament. The public at large knows his name and agrees about his fame and it has long been considered fashionable to be the subject—or the possessor—of a "John" portrait; none of which can be said with the same degree of truth about any of his English contemporaries. The fame and fashion are, for once, true indices of genius, for Mr. John is beyond any doubt one of the few brilliant English painters of today and an exhibition of his work must, whether or not it comes up to expectations, be looked upon as an event of real importance in the art world.

The most recent, held in Messrs. Tooth's galleries, shows Mr. John in his most purely painter-like mood. It contained a number of beautiful small landscapes of southern France, several straightforwardly realistic flower pieces, half-a-dozen or so intimate portrait studies, mainly of his own family, and nothing remotely resembling a "fashionable" portrait. None of the portraits are in the artist's famous "grand" manner—the manner that is responsible for the magnificent portrait of Madame Suggia (now in the Tate Gallery), for instance, which may be cited as an example of his art at its most regally assured.

Painted at a Sitting

The most recent of all, that of his daughter, Miss Poppet John, an exuberantly young girl in a bright blue dress, was painted in one sitting—and only just in time for the private view! Its flamboyance and dash made it one of the most striking things on the walls, though the consummately painted "Portrait of a Girl" (a pure "John" type) in a pink striped dress, the yellow of whose hair was repeated with exquisite propriety in the beads of her necklace, was a stimulating and decorative piece of work, and a composition of the picturesque kind that no "John" exhibition could ever be quite complete without."

The heads of the artist's three sons, Henry, Casper and Robin John (the portrait of which last as a child is now one of Britain's national possessions), all show his extraordinary facility in direct draughtsmanship with the brush and the subtle-toned study of his daughter "Vivian," a very quiet picture, displays an unerring sense of color values. Its effectiveness is all the more interesting in that there is nothing particularly effective about its "local color." Indeed, on first sight, some might think its gray and pink and biscuit made a rather drab color scheme.

French Landscapes

Real pleasure was to be obtained from the Provençal landscapes, and of these, "La Route de Marseilles," in which the angular grayish olive trees, brilliant road, mauve shadows and blue-slashed sky combine into a satisfying and coherent design, the two paintings of "The Little Railway," one done in the cold, clear evening light and the other in the still noontide glare, and "Les Martigues," in which the angle of vision and the cool blue and green color scheme give a slightly Cézannesque touch to the composition remain in the memory with all the vividness of some personal and first-hand experience of beauty.

Flower painting is a comparatively recent experiment of Mr. John. Several examples were on view, all delightfully spontaneous in treatment. There is very little attempt at picture-making in any of them—picture-making in the sense of deliberate "arrangement." In one, a small yellow packet is introduced to break up the foreground; in another, a pot of cyclamen with the florist's paper wrapping only partially removed stands on a red plush-topped stool against a gaudy green and red and gold background—and a fine riot of color results—but the majority are direct, unexaggerated, unembroidered statements of natural beauty done with verve and "go."

Interest in William Nicholson's exhibition at the Beaux Arts Gallery was centered in the large presentation portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, lent for the occasion by the London School of Economics. Other exhibits, notably some of the small clear-hued paintings of the South Downs and the south of France, reward close examination with delight in the artist's impeccable technique and gratitude that he chose such enticing material on which to exercise it, but the large portrait group showing the two indefatigable public servants cozily ensconced at their own hearth-stone, in a litter of proof sheets, papers, notebooks, letter files and such-like impedimenta, draws the attention again and again.

The wide stretch of red brick which is the fireplace—it fills practically the whole background—is not at first accepted with good grace. There seems to be too much of it, its evenness of tone is almost monotonous. But then, after a moment, the background recedes, the two figures stand out and in some incomprehensible way the imponderable atmosphere which makes any one "interior" different from all others and unique of its kind seems to suffuse the whole canvas, and make itself felt with ever-growing intensity. Visual beauty has very little to do with this picture's success. Its beauty, in that sense, is "by-the-way"; the combination of firelight and daylight, the rosy bricks, golden fire and copper coal scuttle, the many-patterned rug, the silvery figure of Mrs. Webb, the dark upright that is Mr. Webb, all combine to gratify the eye, but this seems a trivial kind of pleasure compared to the intensity of character interest the whole arouses in the mind.

Mr. Nicholson's flower paintings provide, in the fastidious precision with which their every detail is rendered, a striking contrast to those by Mr. John, in which there is no room at all for minutiæ; nor is there time, one feels, for such a "high pressure" artist to insert it!

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A company to make talking pictures has been formed with Basil Dean, theatrical producer, as general manager, and Sir Gerald Du Maurier upon the board of directors. Much has been written about talkies and their revolutionary effect, but perhaps the wisest summing up of the whole situation is found in an interview with H. B. Warner, formerly a distinguished stage actor in England, and now a leading English-born film artist. Warner is of the opinion that talkies will never take the place of silent pictures or stage plays, but that the talking film will form a third and distinct branch of dramatic art.

The latest offering of the British Film Institute is a series of scenes relating to New Zealand, and including the beautiful film, "The Romance of Hine-Moa," a screen version of an old Maori legend, played entirely by Maoris and taken on the scenes of the story in and around Lake Rotorua and the crater of the active volcano Whakwari. The story of the wooing and wedding of the lovely Maori Princess Hine-Moa and of her princely lover is surely one of the most beautiful native legends in existence, and the scene where she dives into Lake Rotorua to swim to her lover having been deprived by an irate parent of the possibility of using any of the canoes, is exquisitely touching and worthy of its subject. The whole legend is admirably played by native and unnamed Maori actors.

As for the other New Zealand pictures, the scenic records are beautiful, and "shots" showing the methods of fishing the gigantic swordfish are thrilling. As for the industrial pictures, it is difficult to believe that even a Kipling could present frozen mutton both attractively and romantically, but the British Empire Film Company have succeeded in doing so.

Vision Training Self-Conducted

Drawing and Painting Self-Taught, by Anson K. Cross. With graded lessons by Evelyn F. Cross. Second edition revised. Boothbay Harbor, Me.: A. K. Cross.

NOT long ago, when the American Federation of Arts Exhibit of the work of Anson K. Cross's correspondence classes was being shown at Columbia University, reporters on New York newspapers sought to obtain the views of several practicing artists on the merits of the exhibition. Strangely enough, most of the persons interviewed said that the exhibition, in their opinion, proved nothing of value, although they admitted that they had not seen it. They dismissed the whole remarkable showing because of their misunderstanding of the use Mr. Cross's pupils make of a drawing glass of his invention. Had they visited the exhibit their mistaken notions would have been corrected in a few minutes, as Mr. Cross's pupils are enabled by this same glass to correct their own shortcomings of vision.

When Mr. Cross published his 1895 book on free-hand drawing, he introduced his use of clear window glass as a drawing tablet in place of paper, a sheet of cardboard being placed behind the glass to make easily visible the marks of a special pencil that could be used on glass. All tests and the usual measurements were forbidden until the student had done as well as he could by eye alone. The completed drawing was tested for the first time by withdrawing the cardboard and holding the glass between the eye and the object to see if the drawing would appear to cover the object. Instantly the pupil discovers where he has made mistakes of vision. Knowing where he has been wrong, he will do better next time.

Later Mr. Cross added a spirit level, which enables the student to find mistakes in perspective outline, and two blurring lenses which make it possible to discover mistakes in light and shade and in color, because of their service in eliminating small details that distract one's attention from the effects of mass, volume, and large tonal relations.

In spite of assertions which Mr. Cross has repeated on every possible occasion for 30 years or more, the glass is still supposed by some persons to be a device for tracing, first upon the glass and afterward on paper. Such use defeats the sole reason for its existence—as its value lies in its use as a means of self-instruction by means of self-criticism. This is why students may be taught by correspondence under this method.

In contrast with the artists who dismissed the Federation exhibit on mere mention of the glass, it is interesting to turn to the several pages of testimonials included in the new edition of Mr. Cross's book, in which its use is commended by such well-known educators and artists as Herbert Adams, sculptor, Richard Andrew, painter and teacher, Frank W. Benson, painter and etcher, Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor and teacher, Joseph DeCamp, painter, Vesper L. George, painter and teacher, Charles Grafly, sculptor, Philip L. Hales, painter and instructor, Aldro T. Hibbard, painter, Hermon A. MacNeil, sculptor, J. Francis Murphy, painter, William M. Paxton, painter, Robert S. Peabody, architect, Denman W. Ross, instructor, John Singer Sargent, painter, Edmund C. Tarbell, painter and instructor, H. Dudley Murphy, painter and instructor, C. Howard Walker, architect. Other pages are devoted to extracts from students' letters, indicating the progress they have made and the new joy that has come to them from the practice of art expression.

The new edition contains examples of the students' work, showing their development by comparative drawing and paintings done at different periods of their study. The book sets forth clearly and by easy stages the steps by which a beginner may obtain a command of free-hand drawing and painting; especially does Mr. Cross recommend the making of scores, even hundreds of drawings, as a means of vision training. Who can tell how many thousands of sketches were made for this very purpose by Rembrandt, Da Vinci, Tiepolo and Rodin?

In the section devoted to color, Mr. Cross gives some valuable general instructions as to the use of water colors, pastels and oils. Condensed into these 200 pages are the fruits of his many years of teaching, often lightened by glints of reference to the sayings of masters. Included are many sketches by Anna M. Hathaway, illustrating her expressive skill in the use of pen and ink and pencil.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. On the golf links.
2. 125.
3. 4863.
4. Oil shale.
5. Thomas Gray.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jerry's Strange New Book

By MABEL SPICER GILL

"A PARCEL for you, Jerry," announced the postman one afternoon as he handed the little boy a large oblong package.

Jerry hugged the parcel tight for a moment and gasped: "Thanks!"

Then he bounded into the house, shouting: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Somebody has sent me a new book! Goody, goody, goody!"

He started into the living room, but seeing that his mother had visitors, he ran to the kitchen, where the cook was washing the luncheon dishes. Hanna stopped her work to help him unwrap the parcel. And it was a book, sure enough. A beautiful big book with reading in it and colored pictures of birds and animals!

"True Stories About Birds and Animals," read Hanna on the cover.

Framing these words was a border of pictures of birds and animals. Jerry gave a big sigh of delight and jumped up and down, hugging the book close.

"Couldn't you read me just one teeny-weeny story now, Hanna," begged the little boy.

"Not till after you have had your nap," Hanna told him.

"Oh, please. Just the littlest, teeniest, weeniest one," persisted Jerry.

Hanna laughed and shook her head, saying: "After your nap. Now run along like a good little boy, Hanna is busy. After your nap I will read you two nice long stories."

Jerry went off to the playroom, dragging his feet along, his new book tucked under one arm. He took off his shoes and perched cross-legged on the couch. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! If somebody would only read him the stories locked up in his beautiful new book! He opened it to a picture of a magpie who was scolding some robins that were teasing her.

Jerry knew his letters and a few short words. He tried to read the story, but there were too many strange long words.

"What a silly old word—'hen' with a 't' on it—t-h-e-n!" he exclaimed and closed the book with a bang. "You're a silly old thing! Why don't you read yourself to me?"

Then somehow the big book flew right out of his small hands and went crashing into the glass door of his bookcase. Bang! Bang! Bang! There was an explosion like giant firecrackers going off. Jerry shrank back against the wall and stared. And little wonder, for something very, very strange was happening.

Out They All Hopped

The new book burst open and out hopped all the birds and animals. They did not look exactly as they do in life, being flat as if cut out of paper. With them were several boys and girls. All of them began scolding Jerry. One little girl dug her fists into her eyes and sobbed: "Jerry Jenkins, how dare you bump me into that bookcase!" Maggie Magpie stopped scolding the robins and scolded Jerry instead. "Bad boy! Bad boy!" she shrilled. "Shame on you! Shame, shame!" croaked Poll Parrot. A boy asked: "Don't you know a book from a baseball?"

Jerry sat flat against the wall and blinked. It was all so strange. He wanted to laugh and he wanted to cry too. He was really a very good little boy and he had never been scolded so much in all his little life as in the last five minutes.

"I didn't mean to throw the book. It slipped out of my hands. I am sorry. Please forgive me," gasped he.

"Nonsense! We are going away to some other little boy's house. A good little boy who will love us and listen to us," cried everybody in chorus, as they began scrambling back between the covers of the book.

"Stop, stop, stop!" wailed Jerry. "I do love you very much. No little boy could love stories better than I do. Please stay."

"That is right! Jerry loves stories better than any child I ever knew," called a voice from the bookcase and out jumped a worn, tattered book.

It was Jerry's favorite — The Mother Goose Book. A boy in a black velvet suit and cap stepped out from between the covers of the new book and curtesied to Mother Goose.

Said he: "Please let me explain what has happened, Madam. This is a new kind of book. It is a Moveitone Book. It tells and acts its stories. If Jerry had opened it at the beginning, I could have come out and explained how it works. But he opened it in the middle and tried to read it to himself. Then he slammed it shut. This caused some springs in it to snap and away it flew across the room. The characters thought Jerry had thrown it, but he didn't really."

Mother Goose flew up on the couch beside Jerry and asked: "Did you hear that, dear? This is a new kind of book, a Movietone Book. It reads and acts itself. That is what you wished for."

Jerry clapped his hands for joy, calling: "Come on out of the bookcase, you other books, so you can see and hear the Movietone."

Out of the bookcase, through the broken door, tumbled all the old books and sat in rows on the couch beside Jerry and Mother Goose. Jerry leaned forward eagerly, resting his elbows on his knees and his face in his hands, as the boy in the velvet suit waved his right hand and cried: "Everybody get ready for the story about Maggie Magpie."

Out from the Movietone Book came first Maggie Magpie, her black and white feathers gleaming in the sunlight. Then came seven robbins, followed by a hen and some chicks. Last came a lady and a pretty little girl.

On the wall above the bookcase suddenly appeared a moving picture. At the left of the picture was a tall tree and in the top of the tree was something that looked like a large covered basket, but was really a magpie's nest. At the right was the back of a cozy cottage.

"Take your positions, please!" called the boy.

At once the lady and little girl disappeared into the cottage. Maggie Magpie flew into the nest through the hole in the side, the hen and chicks ran across the lawn and out of the picture, while the robins hid among the branches of the tree.

At last everything was ready for the story to begin. As the boy in velvet read the story aloud, the moving picture showed what was happening. When he came to the talking parts of the story, the boy would stop reading and the characters would talk for themselves.

"One morning young Maggie Magpie thrust her head out of her nest and looked at the big beautiful world," read the boy. "The longer she looked, the larger the world appeared and the smaller her nest. And the longer she waited the hungrier she grew. Finally she said: 'I can't stand this another minute!' So down fluttered Maggie to the ground.

"Her voice sounded sweet when she spoke, but a few minutes later when seven saucy robins surrounded her and tried to take away a piece of suet she had found, her voice was shrill as she squawked: 'Help, help, help!'

"Lucy came running from the cottage, crying: 'Shoo, shoo, you naughty robins! Aren't you ashamed of yourselves, teasing a baby bird!'

"She took Maggie tenderly in her hands and held her against her cheek, crooning: 'Pretty Maggie, pretty Maggie! What's the matter Maggie?'

"The robins hopped about tugging at the suet, while Lucy carried Maggie into the cottage."

The Scene Changes

The scene changed, showing the inside of the cottage with Lucy's mother sitting by a window reading.

The boy in velvet went on reading: "Lucy showed the bird to her mother, then set it on a table. Maggie opened her mouth wide and hopped about asking for food. Lucy put a small piece of cheese in the open mouth. Maggie swallowed it greedily and opened her mouth for more. When she had had enough, she flew to a corner of the room and hid the last piece in a crack in the floor.

"That night Maggie perched on the foot of Lucy's bed, where she slept comfortably. With the first flush of dawn she fluttered to Lucy's face and woke her. Lucy sat up and laughed. But after that Lucy's mother had Maggie sleep on a perch on the porch.

"Maggie became a member of the household. She would come flying from the tallest tree at the sound of her name. Soon she learned to talk. The first thing she learned to say was: 'Maggie, Maggie, what is the matter, Maggie?' She had many cunning little tricks. One was to hide things. And this trick led to a surprise for Maggie.

"One day when out in the poultry yard she pecked a hole in a bag of grain. Then she took grain after grain and put them in a crack between two boards of the henhouse. But the grains disappeared as fast as she put them in the crack. Maggie put her head to one side and eyed the crack curiously.

"Meantime Lucy was having a good laugh, for the grains were falling through the crack into the henhouse, where a mother hen and her chicks were gobbling them up as fast as they fell."

The boy stopped reading and the picture vanished.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Mother Goose. "That is much better than the old way of reading stories. Now, Jerry Boy, you won't have to learn 'to read.'

"Perhaps not," said Jerry, "but I would like to know what 'hen' with a 't' on it is."

"What?" laughed someone in the doorway.

There stood Hanna ready to read him a story. Jerry looked about him surprised. The new book lay on the couch beside him and the others were in their proper places in the bookcase. And, hurray! the door was not broken after all.

Jerry opened the new book and turned to the story of Maggie Magpie. "What is this word, 'hen' with a 't' on it?" he asked.

After a hearty laugh Hanna said: "Then—t-h-e-n. And now for a story."

While Hanna read, Jerry kept looking at the wall above the bookcase, but the moving picture was no longer there. Not for the world would he tell Hanna that the story she was reading was not nearly so exciting as the Movietone story of his dream. He planned to invent a Movietone picture book for children when he should be a man. And that made him happy.

A Chinese Puzzle

A Young Midshipman Went on a Tour of Inspection Into the Heart of a Chinese Port. He Had Some Difficulty In Making His Way Back. Can You Trace the Path He Should Have Taken?

Chaka, the Springbok, With His Friend.

Hopsa and Chaka

A True Story

HOPSA arrived as a wee lamb at the big farmhouse, and the farmer said she must be brought up on a bottle. The farm lay under the beautiful Karkloof Mountains in Natal, South Africa, where the grass stands tall and juicy green, and the silver rivulets bubble joyfully out of every bush-covered "kleef," or gully.

There was plenty of room at the farm for many cattle, and the farmer kept nice big fenced-in runs for animals that needed special care, or for his pets. In one run he had a springbok mother with her little son "Chaka." Springboks are buck, and stand for the national emblem of South Africa. They are very dainty creatures, colored a pretty buff on top, with white sides and faces, and a black line along each flank. They are named "spring" buck because when they play they jump high into the air after every few paces.

Little Hopsa, the lamb, was placed in charge of the springbok mother, so as to have Chaka for a playmate. They were soon great friends, and when feeding time came for Hopsa, Chaka would playfully try to share her bottle, giving little digs with his short pointed horns.

As the two friends grew bigger, Chaka developed his natural abilities in speed and leaping. He would race round the nice grassy inclosure and leap in the air every few minutes, and although not naturally gifted in that way, Hopsa tried hard to imitate him. Side by side they would speed over the sward, and every time Chaka jumped Hopsa jumped, too. It was evident that Hopsa thought she also was a springbok.

They lived together happily and contentedly until the time came for Hopsa to join the flock of sheep. She surely surprised them by her speed and jumping abilities which she had learned from her friend at the farm! And so that Chaka should not feel lonely he was given another little springbok playmate to keep him company.

Two Games

Some group games for children are explained in the May issue of "Children, the Parents' Magazine." Here are two of them:

A Flock of Geese

This is a good game for small children. At the beginning of the game the children representing the geese sit in a row, while the "Market Woman" walks up and down in front of them repeating any counting-out rhyme. When she reaches the last syllable of the rhyme, the geese jump up and run, and the market woman gives chase. The one caught becomes the next market woman.

Our Cook Doesn't Like Peas

Grown-ups as well as children like this game. All the players sit in a row except one, who sits in front of them and says to each in turn, "Our cook doesn't like peas; what would you give her instead?" The person must answer with some word that does not contain the letter "P." In this lies the catch. If he fails to answer at the count of five, he must pay a forfeit. This trick is difficult, even after everyone has discovered it, for words with a "P" in them are bound to slip out.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Jumbled Names," published May 20:

Susan, Ruth, Mildred, Edith, Martha, Walter, Louis, Albert, Frank, Robert.

The Merry Old Maids of Lee

YOU'VE all heard, of course, of the three old maids of Lee, for the song about them is in every nursery rhyme book. They were three merry old ladies who lived together in a delightful thatched cottage in the tiny village of Lee, on the north coast of Devon. One kept a cat, and one kept a dog, and one said that she got so much fun out of seeing her sisters' cat and dog playing together that she didn't need to keep anything. Anyway, they all three lived so amicably together that they never wanted to separate and marry any of the neighboring farmers and so have homes of their own.

They lived at Lee about three hundred years ago but their little old cottage is still there, all thatched upon the roof, and with quaint little windows peeping out from under the gables, like good-humored eyes peering from under bushy eyebrows.

In the summer time mignonette and stocks and wallflowers grow in the garden in front of the cottage, and fuschia bushes, all bright with purple and pink blossom, make the valley in which the town of Lee lies one riot of gorgeous color.

The cottage is open then to visitors, and you can see the little French clock, with its face in the tower, that the old maids had to tell them the time, and some of the chairs they actually sat upon, and even a cambric gown which the eldest wore to church on Sundays. Such a large and heavy gown that it had to have strings attached to the skirt to lift it a little when the wearer wanted to go upstairs or enter any vehicle.

There is a cat at the cottage now and a dog too, but of course they are not the ones the old maids kept—they are much too young for that! They are a very nice cat and dog, however, and extremely intelligent. The cat will lie down when told to do so, and also will shut her eyes and pretend to be asleep. The dog knocks quite nicely at the door and asks to come in by a series of short barks. He also brings things to his mistress when told to do so, and is quite handy about pulling up the strings of the cambric dress when visitors are being shown over the cottage. He plays quite nicely with the cat too, just as the dog belonging to one of the Three Old Maids did in days gone by.

One day the big white cat was missing and its mistress could not help wondering where it had run off to, so she said to Bingo, the dog: "Maybe pussie has wandered out into the village and can't find her way home again. Let us go and look for her."

But Bingo just sat ever so still on the doorstep of the cottage and wagged his tail. He didn't appear to be in the least eager to go in search of the cat, and he didn't seem to want his mistress to go either, for he just sat there blocking the doorway and looking very mischievous and wagging his tail.

At length after the cottage was thoroughly searched pussie was found hidden under the skirt of the Old Maid's frock. This frock is kept in a cupboard, but it is not hung up, for it is so stiff that it stands quite alone when put into the cupboard. How pussie got under the skirt of the frock was enough to puzzle anyone, because it is so heavy that it is very difficult to lift it unless the strings attached to it are pulled up, and pussie, clever as she is, couldn't very well do that and crawl under the skirt at the same time. Her mistress thinks that Bingo perhaps knew something about it.

Danny's Dream

Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please
Hides with the breeze around locus' trees.
Once when Aunt Julie said that I could
Sleep in her bed—if I was good,
I kissed her big, then she tucked me away,
But I couldn't sleep—I just thinked of play.
An' then I shoved up the 'holstered chair,
An' just peeked out o' the window there,
An' there he was—just a-swinging in the breeze—
Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please!

Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please
Just bows and bows most down to his knees,
An' wiggles his whiskers and wrinkles his brow
An' he beckons for me as he bows and bows.
I sez, "No, I can't," an' he sez, "Yes, you kin,
An' I'll let you play on my whiskery chin!"
Then he wiggled his whiskers with breeziest ease,
Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please.

Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please
Motioned with hands like leaves in a breeze,
He wiggled his whiskers and bowed as he said,
"Come play with me 'stead of staying in bed!"
When he called me again I sez "No!" —kinda loud,
"S-sh, s-sh," he cautioned as he looked about and bowed,
"Your auntie will know you're talkin' to the tease,
Old Man Whiskery-Wee-'un-Come-Please."

JULIE BON BON MELOY.

Travel Kindness to a Rabbit

Dogs, goats and cats get much more enjoyment out of auto riding with the family when not penned up or otherwise deprived of their natural freedom. These facts Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sullivan and two children of Los Angeles knew quite well. So when Flopsy," a handsome pet rabbit, was given them at Medford, Ore., while they were making a tour through the western and coast states, they decided to let the rabbit ride right along with them, unpenned and free.

And Flopsy found this much to his liking. While traveling he generally rode contentedly atop the rear cushion of the sedan, apparently enjoying the trip as much as any of his human friends. And when in camp he hopped about as he pleased, never wandering far and always turning up when time to continue the trip. Thus Flopsy practically took care of himself, his freedom adding to his own enjoyment of the trip as well as to that of his traveling human companions.

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The Mail Bag

Ardrishaig, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Page and Sunset Stories. I also like to read the One Minute Biographies because they help me a great deal with my school work.

We live in a little fishing village in the Highlands of Scotland, just by the seashore, and there is beautiful scenery all round about us. In autumn we see the purple heather on the hills. We have a small garden with two apple trees in it. I am 10 years of age and I am in the qualifying class at school.

With love to the Editor and all the Mail Bag readers. Hector MacN.

[We have published only part of Hector's letter. Thank you for telling us about the Den, Hector.—Ed.]

Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I read the Monitor regularly. I like the Children's and Young Folks' pages and I Record Only the Sunny Hours.

We live in a beautiful section of Florida. My home is on a high point overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. In the summer I go in bathing in the ocean. I live two blocks from the celebrated Daytona Beach that is known all over the world as it is on this beach that Major Segrave made a world record of over 231 miles per hour.

I should like to correspond with a boy by the name of Raymond H. of Halifax, England. I am 11 years old.

David M.

[If you will send in your letter to Raymond, it will be forwarded, David. —Ed.]

Lakeside, California

Dear Editor:

I live in a boarding school at Hahana. It is a lovely place. It is on a ranch about two miles from Lakeside. My cousin from South Dakota is here also. My mother and father are living in Chicago. My father is a navy man and my mother is studying arts and crafts there. We have a museum in the school. Both my mother and father send me things for it.

On Tuesdays we have arts and crafts class. Some of the things that have been made are purses, bookmarks, card cases and Quarterly covers. We also have folk dancing and are learning the folk dances of foreign countries. In the afternoon we have landscape design with colored papers or sketching.

My cousin and I have a small riding horse, called Bozo. I ride him home from the pasture when we go on an errand or trips. He is a very useful horse. We haul hay and wood and plow with him. Riding is my favorite sport.

I have some chickens. A friend of ours gave me six small roosters and I am going to get some pullets.

I am 9 years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday School at La Mesa. I am collecting foreign stamps. I should like to correspond with boys in any foreign countries.

Marvin McC.

Lakeside, California

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag but I have always enjoyed reading it, also Snubs, Waddles, and the Children's Page. I attend a school called Ha-hana, located on a 14-acre ranch, which has many rocks, huge boulders, live oak trees, willows and a creek running through, called the Las Coches. In some of the rocks there are holes where the Indians at one time ground their corn. There are many springs on the place. Ha-hana is the Indian name for pure water.

We have our school outdoors, that is, most of it. Our tables are on a screened porch and any studies like reading, history, geography, nature study and folk dancing, we can do outside. We have been having a history project down by our dam, which is being opened now so that we can use it as a swimming pool. We have been building the ancient Mediterranean Sea countries in the sand. We made our castles, houses, and buildings out of soap and the seas we shaped in the sand, then let in the creek water.

For Greece and Rome, we made the Circus Maximus, the place where the Olympic Games were held, the Roman Forum, the Parthenon and several houses. For Babylonia and Assyria, two castles, camels, and houses were made. For Egypt, the three Pyramids, the Sphinx and a statue were made, and cities built up. The mountains and rivers were put in, too. After it was all finished the dam was opened and you can imagine what happened to the cities and the Mediterranean Sea.

We have a school magazine to which everyone in the school contributes. It comes out every month and it is very interesting. I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with anyone outside the United States, and will answer all letters received. Phyllis F.

[What a delightful history project, Phyllis. Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.]

Glendale, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am very interested in stamps and I should like some little boy about 7 years old to send me some stamps.

We live in one of the fastest growing cities in the world. There is a stream running about six blocks from our house. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School.

Gaylord O.

Greenport, New York

Dear Editor:

I made the paddle boat like the one on the Children's Page. I painted it and put it in the bath tub when it was dry. It works fine.

We have a kitten named Buzzy. He is very playful. I live in the country about one mile from school. I am in the 5A grade and am 10 years old. I go to Sunday School almost every Sunday with Donald and Roderick, my two brothers.

We like the Monitor very much and always try the puzzles on the Children's Page. We had fun last night working the bird puzzle. Donald and I belong to the Boy Scouts.

Jack Van T.

Bell, California

Dear Editor:

I find The Christian Science Monitor very interesting in many ways. One time I had to get different articles about trees and Ireland. I found about ten things about them in the Monitor. I love the Monitor more than the newspapers one buys on the streets.

I am 11 years of age. I should very much like to correspond with girls of my own age. I am in the A5 grade at school. June C.

Robbinsville, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed its letters.

I live on a large farm. I am so glad spring has come, for I love its warm days and the singing of birds. I think everyone is glad when spring comes, don't you? I have seen so many robins and bluebirds, already. In our gardens, last month, I planted some bulbs in circles. Now they have come up. Also the snowdrops are in full bloom. Soon the birds will be building their nests.

I will be 11 in June and I am in the fifth grade. I should like girls from anywhere in the world to write to me. Louise D.

[Yes, we all love the spring, don't we, Louise?—Ed.]

Vancouver, Canada

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs and I like Milly-Molly-Mandy. My sister has the book. I made a garden not very long ago. I planted sweet peas, nasturtiums, and California poppies.

In the summer I like to go swimming. We live in the suburbs so we are a long way from the beach but there is a dear little park quite near here with swings and a swimming pool.

I am 7 years old and should like to correspond with a girl my age. With love to you and all the Mail Baggers. Joan J.

Glens Falls, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy 6 years old, and I am asking my mother to write you and tell how much I like the Mail Bag and Snubs. I have made a scrapbook and pasted Snubs in it each day, so now it reads almost like a story.

We have lived in quite a few places, but now we are only about eight miles from Lake George and almost in the Adirondack Mountains. We love to climb the mountains, and like very much to go bathing in Lake George. The water is so clear that you can see many feet down to the bottom. In winter the ice is wonderful. I wish all the little boys and girls who read the Mail Bag could see it. Our big German shepherd dog had never been in the water, and one day he saw me go in over my knees. Even though he was awfully afraid, he ran in and grabbed my arm trying to pull me back. Now he has learned to like the water and we have lots of fun with him.

My brother is 13, and he loves to hike and play tennis, and he shows me how to do lots of things. We have a derrick which my father made. It is very large and just like the real derricks. The boom swings around, and there is a little bucket on the end of it that opens up and lets the sand out into our dump truck. When we get our little concrete mixer and all the other toys, we play we are road builders.

On Saturday mornings we have a little orchestra at our house. Most of the boys are about my age, but some are even younger. We have great fun. My drums are a snare and a big bass with a pedal like a foot throttle on a car. I am going to take some lessons on the drum, so that I will know how to play like a real drummer. I should like very much to have letters from any little boys anywhere. Bruce A.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am only 4½ years old. I do not yet write letters, so my daddy is writing this one for me. I am telling him what to write. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School seven months, and have only missed two Sundays.

Last summer I was out in Iowa to see my grandmother and had a wonderful time. She has some chickens and they ate cherries out of my hand. Daddy cut the grass with a lawn mower, then raked it up and put it in a wheelbarrow and then put me on top of it and wheeled me down to the chicken yard. Oh, what fun!

Eleanor S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Barbara S. (10), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Spain.

Mary Lou R. (10), St. Louis, Mo.—Attending Principia.

Gertrude G. (11), Bossier City, La.—From California.

Priscilla T. (11), Reading, Mass.—Especially from Australia. (If you will send in your letter to Betty it will be forwarded, Priscilla.—Ed.)

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THE HOME FORUM

Consider the Superlative

HAD I (Cap'n Cuttle-wise) but made a note of all those varied facts, which in my books are underscored, and concerning which some author has been moved to speak in the superlative degree, I would today have for my trouble an interesting compilation. Fortunately, for a deeper reason than what at first glance might seem to be my laziness, I have omitted to do so. I long ago learned, with regard to this particular matter, that the thing of chief importance is to use these evaluations to quicken one's own insight. Paradoxically I have found that that which arouses one's interest, if remembered too well, may add to one's information at the expense of one's insight. Especially have I found this so with regard to the attention one pays to those judgments of others which call for the use of the superlative. A judgment rendered in terms of the highest degree is very apt to impress the unwary with a sense of authority which "wider knowledge eclipses. On the other hand, he is a poor sort of reader whose attention is not always primed to notice the use of the word "greatest" in his reading. Always, with regard to any book that one reads, there should be this double interest. In itself it may be the greatest book which we have ever read. This is the unquenched hope which survives a thousand disappointments. And added to this is the hope that within the book we have in hand there shall be judgments of ultimate appraisal which acquaint us with what or who is greatest in some area of experience.

It is well to remind ourselves, however, that what a man hopes for may sometimes prove to be the revealing of his foolishness. It is a vain thing to rest content with an accumulation of other men's judgments expressed in superlative terms. Yet many there are who make this resting place the goal of their desire. Let but an insistent advertising manager persistently speak, in superlative terms, of this or that author and it is too easy to forecast the result. There have always been reviewers who rush too easily into the use of the superlative. And for our day we have, for good measure, the various clubs that will, in some way, choose your "greatest" or "best" book for you.

One can well afford to smile at these things; but not to the forgetting of their final usefulness. Whatever value we give to the judgments advertised, is of little concern just here; but it is of importance that we have recognized the innate desire of men for the best. The pity of it is that many are too ready to live on the froth of words instead of on the food of acquired facts. Some day the reading public will learn that, when it comes to the superlative praise of anything, it would better make its own superlatives. One should not have such a regard for other people's opinions as to become incapable of arriving at one's own.

In coming at this conclusion, however, it is well to note the way and worth of it. Through much reading I have learned that many, either in innocence or ignorance, have spoken of a mole hill as if it were a mountain. Therefore have I learned that what calls for the superlative from them is not always to be so expressed by me. These are they who quicken one's interest without particularly adding to one's information. And their value lies in the fact, not that they save me from work but that they set me to it.

It is for this reason that I give special attention to any man who speaks in terms of the superlative. Whenever I come upon an appraisal so expressed I know that here is another opportunity for the measure of ignorance; sometimes it is his, sometimes mine. Once I thought that I was coming upon some weighty judgment in a striking sentence couched in the superlative; now I am aware that, as a rule, I am coming upon the expression of someone's taste. And I find it interesting to see what other people like. It makes me feel justified in my own peculiarities. When Herbert Paul tells me that Richard Bentley can be described as "the greatest of England's classical scholars" I am calmly pleased that he has found him so. Or again, as one who finds much joy in the poetry of today, I am glad to read that Herbert Paul had his own delights. And one Arthur L. Humphreys tells me that "The Walrus and the Carpenter" is "the most exquisite nonsense ever written." But I was raised in a school where the other name of nonsense was rubbish. And to think that he should say that "the first book of Marcus Aurelius" is "the most dignified thing ever written"! As a lad I thought it the driest. And if I asked you as to the "most human sonnet ever penned" would you say that it was Swinburne's "Love and Sleep"? When Robert Underwood Johnson says that the opening lines of Emerson's "Terminus" are "perhaps the loftiest lines ever written in America," I appreciate his judgment without feeing called upon to accept it. I like the way in which he uses the superlative, with a modifier; he leaves for himself a gateway of escape. He does not speak as if he knew everything. It is seldom wise to use the superlative unaccompanied. What seems like prescience might at last be proved to be presumption.

I had a mother to whom the most difficult part of speech was the superlative. In the north country of England they are sparing of praise. There one cannot do anything so well but it calls for qualification in the praise of it. The use of the superlative is always accompanied by a phrase or word of deprecatory criticism. Somewhat of the same qualifying of approval I found also in New England. Judgment was judgment. To achieve the superlative meant comparisons made. But out here "where the West begins" it merely means an assertion made. Emerson spoke a useful word in his time in which he said that "superlatives are diminutives." Some day the American West will come to a sense of discrimination which will make her use of the superlative worthy. But that day is not yet. To hail loud volced poets speaking uncouthly as poets of the first magnitude is, indeed, to make superlatives into diminutives. Yet I sometimes wonder if the raucousness of the West is not perhaps the price one pays for the too great reserve of the East!

Perhaps we all have need to know how to be careful of our praise rather than chary of it. Recently I was glancing through the poems of Goldsmith. I found myself making a comparison with regard to the topic I have in hand as evidenced in his two poems: "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village." Incidentally, I see that the first named of these poems earned the high praise of Johnson, who declared it to be "the finest poem since Pope's time." Very interesting is the way Goldsmith runs to excess in the use of the superlative in the poem on "The Deserted Village,"—"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain." The strength of the village is played against the weakness of the city. Here is Paradise indeed—on paper. It is over described. But with his poem on "The Traveller" we have a better attitude and argument. I quote from his own preface:

"What reception a poem may find, which has neither abuse, party, nor blank verse to support it, I cannot tell; nor am I solicitous to know. My aims are right. . . . I have endeavored to show, that there may be equal happiness in states that are differently governed than our own." In the light of this resolve the poem receives its richest worth. It is a poem of fair comparisons, using this word "fair" as it relates both to justice and beauty. He has an eye for the good of all. He is not here concerned with the use of the superlative. The well-educated man knows that the highest knowledge is in knowing the intrinsic good which can be found in any age, person or thing.

He is wise who runs not too easily to the use of the superlative. It is to be wished that many who use the superlative would give thought to its more sparing use. It is a helpful thing to become a connoisseur in the use of the superlative, which is to say that one should know how to use the superlative superlatively.

F. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months . . $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Persteicasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Berlin . . . . . 11, Unter den Linden
Florence . . . . . 11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Circus Ring

Spring

A little clown
And three trick donkeys

Summer

A slim girl
In pink tarleton
Leaping through a flower-wreathed hoop
To the backs
Of three ambling white horses.

Autumn

Three elephants, trunk to tail,
With trappings of gold and crimson—
Their trainer,
Purple-turbaned, somber-eyed,
Perched on the head of the leader.

Winter

A trio of white camels
Laden with bales of fleece
Driven by a Bedouin
With a long gray beard.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

The Valley's Singing Day

The sound of the closing outside door
was all.
You made no sound in the grass with
your footfall,
As far as you went from the door,
which was not far;
But you had awakened under the
morning star
The first song-bird that awakened all
the rest.
He could have slept but a moment
more at best.
Already determined dawn began to
lay
In place across a cloud the slender
ray
For prying beneath and forcing the
lids of sight,
And loosing the pent-up music of
over-night,
But dawn was not to begin their
"pearly-pearly"
(By which they mean the rain is
pearls so early,
Before it changes to diamonds in the
sun),
Neither was song that day to be
self-begun.
You had begun it, and if there needed
proof—
I was asleep still under the dripping
roof,
My window curtain hung over the
sill to wet;
But I should awake to confirm your
story yet;
I should be willing to say and help
you to say
That once you had opened the valley's singing day.

—From "New Hampshire. A Poem With Notes and Grace Notes," by ROBERT FROST.

Sights That Come Unasked

The mist was clearing off Yokahama harbor and a hundred junks had their sails hoisted for the morning breeze, so that the veiled horizon was stippled with square blurs of silver. An English ship showed blue-white on the haze, so new was the daylight, and all the water lay out as smooth as the inside of an oyster shell. Two children in blue and white, their tanned limbs pink in the fresh air, sculled a marvelous boat of lemon-hued wood, and that was our fairy craft to the shore across, the stillness and the mother o' pearl levels.

There are ways and ways of entering Japan. The best is to descend upon it from America and the Pacific. . . . Coming from the East, the blaze of India and the insolent tropical vegetation of Singapore dull the eye to half-colors and little tones. It is at Bombay that the smell of All Asia boards the ship miles off shore, and holds the passenger's nose till he is clear of Asia again. That is a violent and aggressive smell, apt to prejudice the stranger, but kin none the less to the gentle and insinuating flavor that stole across the light airs of the daybreak when the fairy boat went to shore—a smell of very clean new wood; split bamboo, wood-smoke, damp earth, and the things that people who are not white people eat—a homelike and comforting smell. Then followed on shore the sound of an Eastern tongue, that is beautiful or not as you happen to know it. The Western races have many languages, but a crowd of Europeans heard through closed doors talk with the Western pitch and cadence. So it is with the East. . . .

We, being wise, sit in a garden that is not ours, but belongs to a gentleman in a slate-colored silk, who, solely for the sake of the picture, condescends to work as a gardener, in which employ he is sweeping delicately a welt of fallen cherry blossoms from under an azalea, aching to burst into bloom. Steep stone steps, of the color that nature ripens through long winters, lead up to this garden by way of clumps of bamboo grass. You see the Smell was right when it talked of meeting old friends. Half a dozen blue-black pines are standing akimbo against a real sky—not a fog-blur nor a cloud-bank, nor a gray dish-clout wrapped round the sun—but a blue sky. A cherry tree on a slope below them throws up a wave of blossom that breaks all creamy white against their feet, and a clump of willow trail their palest green shoots in front of all. The sun sends for an ambassador through the azalea bushes a lordly swallow-tailed butterfly and his squire, very like the flitting "chalk-blue" of the English downs. The warmth of the East that goes through, not over, the lazy body, is added to the light of the East—the splendid lavish light that clears but does not bewilder the eye. Then the new leaves of the spring wink like fat emeralds and the loaded branches of cherry-bloom grow transparent and glow as a hand glows held up against a flame. Little warm sighs come up from the moist earth, and the fallen petals stir on the ground, turn over, and go to sleep again. Outside, beyond the foliage, where the sunlight lies on the slate-colored roofs, the ridged rice-fields beyond the roofs, and the hills beyond the rice-fields, is all Japan—only all Japan; and this that they call the old French Legation is the Garden of Eden that most naturally dropped down here after the Fall. For some small hint of the beauties to be shown later there is the roof of a temple, ridged and fluted with dark tiles, flung out casually beyond the corner of the bluff on which the garden stands. Any other curve of the eaves would not have consorted with the sweep of the pine branches; therefore, this curve was made, and being made, was perfect. The congregation of the globe-trotters are in the hotel, scuffling for guides, in order that they may be shown the sights of Japan, which is all one sight. They must go to Tokio, they must go to Nikko; they must surely see all that is to be seen, and then write home to their barbarian families that they are getting used to the sight of bare, brown legs. . . . It is better to lie still and hear the grass grow—to soak in the heat and the smell and the sounds and the sights that come unasked.—From "Letters of Travel," by RUDYARD KIPLING.

A-435. From an Etching by Dwight C. Sturges.

IN HIS latest etching, "A-435," Dwight Sturges has chosen another of those happy moments which might be called anticipatory. That is, he represents the violinist not in the midst of an emotional passage, but preparing to play. In art nothing is more enticing than the temptation to depict a climax, and nothing is quite so elusive. Sculptors know that they must stop short of the height of an emotion, since it must be left for the observer to carry on the soaring line of feeling. If the climax is actually depicted, the observer can perform no function in completing the work of art by appreciating it or sharing the artist's inspiration. So in depicting the musician while he is getting ready to discourse sweet sounds, Mr. Sturges makes use of all those connotations of memory that go with such an incident. Many of us delight in those preliminary chords and tentative trills dispensed by members of an orchestra preparing for a concert. Francis Bacon did not enjoy them, but even he partook of the anticipatory feeling aroused by the tuning-up process, as when he penned these words: "This writing to me seemeth not much better than that noise and sound which musicians make while they are tuning their instruments, which is nothing pleasant to hear, but yet is a cause why the music is sweeter afterwards."

In Bacon's time the title of Mr. Sturges's etching would not have quite the significance that it does now, for the cryptic "A-435" means the number of vibrations a second at a temperature of 59 degrees Fahrenheit, now accepted as the standard A, whereas this pitch was only approximated until the latter part of the nineteenth century. As late as 1897 the Strauss band played in London at a pitch of A-457.5.

Mr. Sturges's etching leads one's thoughts far afield, a fact that is in itself a compliment to the print. To have this effect on the observer, a work of art must have about it some touch of the universal, some quality from the great well of general experience that is shared by all mankind.

Of particular technical interest in this etching is the artist's use of a central mass of unusual shape, a shape dictated as much by the pose of the figure as by the subject itself. It is to be noted that Mr. Sturges keeps the central point of this mass in the lower part of the pictrue, thus giving a solid balanced quality to the distribution of the lights and darks. In the firm yet sensitive mouth and the deep-set eyes, the artist has caught expressive elements of a strongly appealing subject.

Oración verdadera

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

A MUCHOS les parece difícil el aprender a hacer oración correctamente. En su epístola Santiago indica una razón por que la humanidad falta de encontrar satisfacción en sus oraciones. Dice: "Pedís, y no recibís, porque pedís mal". Cristo Jesús nos dejó la oración dominical. Un estudio de esta oración debiera de bastar para enseñar a la humanidad como se debía de hacer oración, aunque hasta esta oración ha sido torcida y mal interpretada. Y por cierto que un estudio de su método de oración debiera de iluminar al que busque la verdad; pero, aun así, muchos faltan de alcanzar el fin deseado de paz y alegría. Es evidente que algo debe de estar "mal" con la interpretación generalmente aceptada de las palabras de Jesús.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha sido una gran bendición, ayudando a la humanidad a encontrar el concepto verdadero de la oración. El capítulo sobre La Oración en el libro de texto: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy, ilumina el asunto; y en este capítulo la autora nos da la interpretación espiritual de la oración dominical (pág. 16, 17). Muchas curaciones han resultado de la lectura de este capítulo, de la cual se logró un concepto verdadero de la oración. Eso es debido primeramente al hecho que la Ciencia Cristiana da el concepto verdadero de Dios, despierta la comprensión de Su todo-inclusividad y nos enseña de esta manera que la oración dirigida a un Dios corporal es, de veras, pedir "mal".

Jesús dijo: "Si vosotros permaneciereis en mi palabra, seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os libertará". Sus oraciones eran afirmaciones de la verdad acerca de Dios y acerca de la relación del hombre con Él. Sabía que Dios, el Espíritu, es el bien omnipotente, y que el hombre, Su imagen y semejanza, Su reflejo, es eternamente unido con todo lo bueno; que Dios y el hombre son ahora y sempiternamente perfectos e inseparables. ¡Cristo Jesús sabía la verdad! Mrs. Eddy dice (Science and Health, pág. 2): "Dios es el Amor. ¿Podemos pedirLe que sea más? Dios es la inteligencia. ¿Podemos informar a la Mente infinita de algo que no entienda ya? ¿Esperamos cambiar la perfección? ¿Debieramos de suplicar por más cerca la fuente abierta que derrama más de lo que aceptemos?" Y en la página 3 declara: "Su obra está terminada y nosotros no tenemos que hacer más que aprovecharnos de la regla de Dios para recibir Su bendición, que nos habilita a ocuparnos en nuestra salvación".

El que los profetas tenían un concepto espiritual de la oración se demuestra por muchos incidentes relatados en el Antiguo Testamento. En el capítulo diez y ocho del libro primero de los Reyes hay una narración que enseña dos métodos de oración que contrastan marcadamente el uno con el otro. Los profetas de Baal no tenían nada que decir "desde la mañana hasta el medio día", sino "¡Baal, respóndenos!" Hicieron petición como a un mortal. Su concepto era de algo grande incognoscible, pero no sabían lo que este desconocido pudiera hacer o lo que ellos pudieran esperar. El relato dice: "Mas no había voz, ni quien respondiese".

¿Cómo hacía Elías su oración? Dijo en parte: "Respóndeme, Jehová, respóndeme; para que conozca este pueblo que tú, oh Jehová, eres el Dios, y que tú volviste atrás el corazón de ellos". ¿No es esta oración algo parecida a la que Jesús pronunció cerca del sepulcro de Lázaro: "Padre, gracias te doy que me has oído"? Jesús sabía que la identidad espiritual real de Lázaro era viva, aun antes de que Lázaro salió del sepulcro.

La oración que se funda en una fe fortificada por entendimiento espiritual sabe que todas las cosas son posibles para Dios y que Su bondad es alcanzable a todo tiempo. La oración de los profetas de Baal indicaba no sólo un concepto erróneo de la Deidad, sino también una fe ciega. En la página 12 de Science and Health, después de hablar de la oración de fe ciega en Dios y de su efecto sobre lo que llamamos la mente humana, Mrs. Eddy dice: "Esto, sin embargo, es una creencia echando fuera a otra,—una creencia en lo desconocido echando fuera una creencia en enfermedad. No es ni Ciencia ni Verdad lo que obra mediante la fe ciega, ni tampoco es el entendimiento humano del Principio divino curativo como manifestado por Jesús, cuyas oraciones humildes eran protestaciones profundas y conscienzudas de la Verdad,—de la semejanza del hombre a Dios y de la unidad del hombre con la Verdad y con el Amor.

Jesús sabía que Dios cuida continuamente de Su creacion espiritual, y sus oraciones estaban de acuerdo con su entendimiento. El hombre espiritual no necesita pedir nada de Dios, puesto que siempre refleja a Dios en salud, paz, alegría, pureza,—todo lo que es bueno. El conocer este hecho espiritual es la oración que cura los males de la carne y trae una realización del patrimonio del hombre como hijo de Dios,—el dominio sobre el mal. Jesús dijo: "Esta empero es la vida eterna: que te conozcan el solo Dios verdadero". Job fué amonestado: "Amístate ahora con él, y tendrás paz; y por ello te vendrá bien". Y una de las promesas del "nuevo testamento", como fué recordada por Jeremías es: "Todos me conocerán, desde el más pequeño de ellos hasta el más grande". ¡De veras, lo esencial para aprender a hacer oración correctamente es el conocer a Dios correctamente!

Harley River

Through the midst of the town the river runs,
Stealing through meadows and pastures green,
Like a gliding snake in the dewy grass,
A moment hid, and a moment seen;
Winding along through clover-fields,
And orchards by hawthorn hedges crossed,
It hurries away with its silver feet,
And at last in the distant sea is lost. . . .

A little way out from the rippled shore,
Where the flags shoot up, and the cresses float,
Water-lilies are pitched, like tents,
Or the folded sails of a fairy boat:
The sand at the bottom is flecked with shells,
Hollow on hollow, and ridge on ridge;
With wavering weeds, and shimmering stones,
And the mossy wrecks of the fallen bridge.

Hard by the bridge, and over the dam,
The little mill standeth, old and gray;
The gates are up, and the water falls,
Making a sleepy noise all day;
The heavy old wheel is turning round,
Grinding the farmers' wheat and corn;
And the chaff floats out, and the yellow meal,
Like golden mist from the fields at morn.

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, Poems.

Praying Aright

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO MANY it seems difficult to learn how to pray aright. In his epistle James indicates a reason why humanity fails to find satisfaction in its prayers. He says, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." Christ Jesus left us the Lord's Prayer. A study of this prayer should be enough to teach mankind how to pray; yet, even this prayer has been misrepresented and misinterpreted. A study of his method of prayer ought surely to enlighten the seeker; but, even so, many fail to reach the desired goal of peace and joy. It is evident that there must be something "amiss" with the generally accepted interpretation of Jesus' words.

In helping mankind to gain the right concept of prayer Christian Science has been a great boon. The chapter on Prayer in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, illuminates the subject; and in this chapter the author gives the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer (pp. 16, 17). Many healings have resulted from reading this chapter and gaining from it a true concept of prayer. This is due first of all to the fact that Christian Science gives the true concept of God, awakens recognition of His allness, and thus shows that praying to a corporeal God is, indeed, asking "amiss."

Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." His prayers were affirmations of the truth about God and about man's relationship to Him. He knew that God, Spirit, is omnipotent good, and that man, His image and likeness, His reflection, is ever at-one with all good; that God and man are now and forever perfect and inseparable. Christ Jesus knew the truth! Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 2): "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend? Do we expect to change perfection? Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" And on page 3 she declares, "His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

That the prophets had a spiritual concept of prayer is evidenced by many incidents recorded in the Old Testament. In the eighteenth chapter of I Kings there is an account which shows two methods of prayer in striking contrast to each other. The prophets of Baal, "from morning even until noon," had nothing to say but, "O Baal, hear us"! They petitioned as to a mortal. Their concept was of some great unknowable, but they knew not what this unknown could do or what they might expect. The record says, "But there was no voice, nor any that answered."

How prayed Elijah? He said, in part, "O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that thou art the Lord God, and that thou hast turned their heart back again." Is not this prayer somewhat similar to that which Jesus uttered at the grave of Lazarus, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me"? Jesus knew that the real spiritual selfhood of Lazarus was alive, even before Lazarus stepped forth from the tomb.

Prayer, based on the faith that is bulwarked by spiritual understanding, knows that all things are possible to God, and that His goodness is available at all times. The prayer of the Baalites indicated not only a false concept of Deity, but also blind belief. On page 12 of Science and Health, after speaking of the prayer of blind faith in God, and of its effect on the so-called human mind, Mrs. Eddy says, "This, however, is one belief casting out another,—a belief in the unknown casting out a belief in sickness. It is neither Science nor Truth which acts through blind belief, nor is it the human understanding of the divine healing Principle as manifested in Jesus, whose humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

Jesus knew that God continually cares for His spiritual creation; and his prayers were in accord with his understanding. Spiritual man does not have to ask God for anything, since he always reflects God in health, peace, joy, purity,—all good. Knowing this spiritual fact is the prayer that heals the ills of the flesh, and brings a realization of man's birthright as the child of God, dominion over evil. Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God." Job was admonished, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." And one of the promises of the "new covenant," as recorded by Jeremiah, is, "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them." Verily, the first essential in learning how to pray aright is to know God aright!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Harbor That Held Itself Aloof

There was something about the harbor that moved Bruce strangely as the steamer crept up to the dock; something that stirred and bothered him vaguely. He stood at the steamer's rail, and gazed idly at green hills that cascaded down to the water's edge—green, down-rolling hills with rows of white houses like ribbed streaks of foam. There was something aloof and unresponsive in the houses; something which, while not altogether unwelcoming, stood coolly unmoved and unnoticing.

There was no other shipping in the port save a few fishing boats that rolled in restless buoyancy at their wharves, in the light swell that came lazily in from the open sea outside the harbor-mouth; brown, weather-beaten boats that rose and fell, rubbing against the bleached grayness of old wharves.

When the boat was tied up, Bruce went down the long gangplank, through the shadowy sheds to the quiet streets. The street climbed up a long incline from the water front, between rows of houses that stood back from the road with tiny, formal gardens between the discreet screen of lilacs at doorways and the prim conventionality of white picket fences. All the way up the hill, Bruce walked in the layered perfume of fruit blossoms and lilacs—the fresh fragrance of apple blossom, and the heavy perfume of lilac. Curtains fluttered in side windows, and the murmur of hidden activity dritted out to the street, but on the sidewalk no one moved; no one, at that moment, found occasion to go or come through the emptiness of the thoroughfare. And to Bruce, this unobtrusiveness and quiescence was somehow puzzling and mystifying.

At the head of the street there was a little park, with green seats arranged along the edge of its greener lawn; all placed geometrically around the central structure of a cone-roofed band stand. From his place on one of the park benches, Bruce's eyes climbed down the step-like row of roofs to the harbor. The rowboat had reached the fishing fleet, and its uptilted oars gleamed like polished metal. The harbor-mouth was a glittering cleft in the soft green ridge of hills, with the smudge of a steamer's smoke blurring the far horizon. As he gazed down into the harbor, Bruce's eyes rested for a moment on the blunt practicality of the steamer he had just left, and, in that moment, the reason of the unresponsive houses and unwelcoming hills came to him like a spoken answer.

Here was a harbor that steamers would never own. They might come and go, plying their useful trade, meeting the present need, but the white terraces of houses, and the green, down-rolling hills would never respond. Their responsiveness belonged to the day when white canvas came over the norizon like a gleaming glory of cloud, and tall spars traced their long arcs across the sharp blue of the sky. The hills and houses would answer when tall clippers swayed gracefully through the bright gap in the hills. And, if they did not come, the houses and hills would remain quiescent and repose-ful; with the tang of wood smoke, and the perfume of old-fashioned gardens climbing the long hill to the park with its cone-roofed band stand, and with an equable tolerance drifting down to the blunt-bowed practicality of the steamship at the harbor's rim.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY
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STOCKS STILL DRIFTING TO LOWER LEVEL

Line of Least Resistance Is Downward—Some New Lows for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—A break in wheat futures below $1 a bushel to the lowest level in 15 years, coupled with the uncertainty regarding credit conditions, brought a flood of selling orders into the stock market today, and prices of many active issues broke 2 to 12 points.

Scores of stocks, including General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul issues, dropped to new low levels for the year.

Call money renewed unchanged at 6 per cent, but a flurry to 10 or 12 was predicted by Wednesday because of the heavy month-end and holiday demands for funds. Time money rates held firm, the quotations, except for a few weeks in the deflation crisis of 1920, being around the highest levels since 1907.

Fears that the low wheat prices would impair the purchasing power of the Northwest inspired heavy selling of the western railroad and mail-order shares. The day's business news, however, continued favorable, including a series of excellent April earnings statements by some of the leading carriers of the country.

Bear traders, sensing an absence of effective buying support for many of the leading industrials and rails, hammered away with considerable success, disclosing a number of "stop loss orders," and forcing the liquidation of many weakened marginal accounts.

Market Closes Weak

Week-end letters of most of the leading commission houses either urged a reduction of long commitments until the credit situation was cleared up, or else advised extreme discrimination in the making of new commitments. Several of Wall Street's large operators, unable to attract a following on the long side, took short positions in some of the supposedly vulnerable issues.

Although the stock ticker dropped nearly 20 minutes behind the market by early afternoon, and the breaks in some of the high-priced issues assumed rather large proportions, the liquidation was not of a panicky nature. Many of the industrial leaders sold down to levels 25 to 75 points below the year's highs, some of the copper stocks selling on a yield basis of 7 to 10 per cent.

Case Threshing broke 13 points, General Electric and Commercial Solvents each dropped 12 points, United Aircraft 9½, Allied Chemical 8, and Columbia Carbon 7.

Declines of 4 to 6 points were registered by such recent favorites as Johns-Manville, Auburn Auto, Goodyear Rubber, Murray Corporation, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, National Cash Register, American Power & Light, Wright Aeronautical and du Pont.

Radio, General Motors and U. S. Steel common each dropped 3 points or more.

Stocks were freely supplied through the final hour, driving the favorite shares to lower levels. General Electric sold at 260, where it was off 14 points. Radio got down to 85, and Anaconda Copper to 100. Johns Manville broke 12 points, while Borg-Warner, F. G. Shattuck, Baldwin Locomotive and Foundation Company all sold off from 8 to 9 points. The closing was weak. Total sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

Small Bond Turnover

Factors that have forced bond prices to their current low levels maintained their hold on the market as the new week opened, and quotations eased off again in today's early trading. Time money was unchanged, indicating that anxiety over the credit structure, especially in view of the impending month-end demand for funds, had not been alleviated.

Investment demand had all but disappeared from the list of obligations traded on the stock exchange, and turnover, except on a few convertibles, was exceptionally small, even for this thin market. The share privilege issues were soft as stocks sold down, while standard investment bonds were extremely sluggish at slight price fluctuations.

American Telephone convertible 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s, the latter with warrants, yielding about a point, the first and last-named bonds selling at new lows. Commercial Investment Trust 5½s, declining nearly a point, were also below the previous low.

A few new minimums were scattered throughout the remainder of the list, notably in the case of New York Central 5s, Republic Iron & Steel 5½s, and St. Louis San Francisco prior lien 5s. Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s were in best demand among the speculative and semispeculative obligations, but their gain was fractional.

United States Government bonds were dormant, with most activity shown by the Liberty 3½s, which were sold for a small decline. Foreign bonds showed few points of interest. Berlin City Electric 6½s equaled their low of the year on insignificant selling.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅜	1.98⅜	1.98⅝
July	1.02⅜	1.03⅛	1.01⅝	1.01⅞
Sept.	1.07⅜	1.07¼	1.05⅛	1.05⅝

Corn

May	.83½	.83⅝	.82⅝	.82⅝
July	.85⅝	.85⅞	.83⅞	.84
Sept.	.87	.87	.85	.85¼

Oats

May	.43⅜	.43⅞	.43⅛	.43⅛
July	.43⅜	.43⅞	.41⅜	.41⅝
Sept.	.42⅛	.42⅝	.41⅜	.41⅜

Lard

May				11.55
July	11.80	11.80	11.72	11.72
Sept.	12.12	11.12	12.05	12.05

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION

Uniformly satisfactory business conditions in Canada are reflected in extensive building construction, the value of which surpasses all records, according to the monthly trade summary of the Bank of Montreal. Manufacturing industries are busy in virtually all lines, and extensions of existing facilities are being made by many corporations. The bank says that contracts awarded in April are estimated at $43,328,000, business building accounting for 37.5 per cent and residential construction for 33.8 per cent.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK—Indian Refining Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $127,941 after expenses, depreciation, interest, etc., equal after preferred dividend requirements to 10 cents a share on the 1,233,517 common shares outstanding at the end of the quarter.

RICHFIELD OIL COMPANY ASSETS

Richfield Oil Company of California as of Dec. 31, 1928, after giving effect to sale of $25,000,000 first mortgage bonds, shows total assets of $126,756,713 and total surplus of $12,815,181. Current assets were $36,736,785 and current liabilities $9,-

...ELPHIA CO. INCOME

...Company reports for 12 ... March 31:

	1929	1928
...	$62,353,216	$61,097,082
...	29,376,755	26,388,455
...	31,077,063	27,678,293

...ation.

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 2:30 P. M. — Quotations to 2:30 P. M.

Prev. High	Prev. Low	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 27	Last May 25
44¾	38¾	..	6	Abitibi ...	100	39	39	39	39¼
44¾	38¾	..	6	Abitibi pf ...	200	79	79	79	..
28¾	27¼	2		Adams M ...	600	29⅝	28	30⅝	..
64	48	..		Adv-Rum ...	3700	51	48¾	49	51½
116	108½	..		Adv-Rum pf ...	600	60	59	59	62
96	87	..	5	Adams pf ...	400	86¾	86	86¼	87
6⅞	6⅜	..		Ahumada O ...	900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
132	95¾	..		Ajax Rubber ...	2300	122⅛	120	120¾	121⅞
6⅞	6	..		Ajax Rub pf ...	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
48	37¾	2		Airway ...	1700	39½	38¾	39¼	40¾
10⅝	6¾	..		Alaska Jun ...	3400	5½	5	5½	5¼
86	57	..		Alb P W P ...	100	16	16	16	..
280¾	241	6		Allied C ...	2000	279½	270	270	278½
203	166	7		Allis-C ...	100	189	182½	184	187¼
100⅝	99⅝	5½		Allegh pf ...	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
27¾	27¾	..		*Alleghany ...	12600	31⅞	31	31⅛	32½
4¾	3½	2		Amerada ...	2600	26	24½	25	25
23¾	10¾	..		Am Ag Ch ...	400	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼
43¾	32	..		Am Ag Ch pf ...	300	44¼	43	43	43½
106½	100⅝	5½		Allegh rct ...	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20½	15⅞	..		Am Beet S ...	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
40½	40	..		Am Beet pf ...	400	52	50	50	..
55	43½	1.60f		Am Alcohol ...	3700	50	48	48	50⅝
73¾	40½	..		Am Bosch ...	3800	55⅞	50¼	50¼	55⅝
126½	122	7		Am Brak pf ...	10	123½	123½	122¾	122¾
35⅝	15⅞	..		Am Br Bov ...	14300	31½	28¾	29½	31
134¾	110	2f		Am Bk N ...	200	116	116	116	..
94⅝	49⅝	..		Am Br B pf ...	30	91⅞	90	90	90
151½	107¾	4		Am Can ...	36000	132	127½	127½	130
42	24⅜	1		Am Haw SS ...	1400	38	37¼	37¾	38¾
59¾	46⅝	2		Am Chicle ...	1400	53¾	52⅞	52⅞	54¼
..	..	..		Allegheny rts	11900	..	..	..	..
409	280	6		Am Ex ctf ...	100	322	322	322	..
138¾	75¼	..		Am&FTw ...	15100	101½	96	96	99¾
103	88	..		Am&FP 2pf ...	300	90½	90½	90½	90¾
39¾	30¼	..		Am Hide pf ...	300	36¾	36	36	40¾
46	38	2		Am Ice ...	1200	40¾	40	41	43¾
76¾	57¾	2		Am Int Crp ...	4100	60⅝	58	58	61
..	..	..		Am La Fr ...	200	57¾	..	59¾	61¾
123	102⅜	8		Am Loco ...	1600	112¾	109	109	112½
81⅜	51	3		Am Metals ...	700	51	50¾	50¾	51⅞
84⅞	79	5		Am P&L sta ...	500	81	80⅜	81	..
119¾	93¾	..		Am Piano ...	100	96	96	96	96¾
129¾	82⅛	1f		Am Pw&L ...	2300	108¾	104	104	108
109¾	93¾	6		Am Pw&L 6% ...	100	100½	100¼	100¾	..
62⅝	43¾	1½		Am Rdt S C ...	6400	24⅜	40¾	40¾	42¾
29	13½	..		Am Rdt S rts ...	20500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
188	128⅞	6		Am Ry Ex ...	500	151	147	150½	..
64⅞	44	.6		Am Republic ...	200	48⅜	48	48	..
121¾	111½	2		Am Rolling ...	2600	112	108	108	112
74⅜	62	5		Am S Razor ...	1000	65½	62⅝	62⅝	64
41⅞	32¾	4		Am Seating ...	200	35	35	35	35¾
98¾	11⅝	..		Am Smelt ...	8200	99¾	95	95	98⅜
134¾	69⅜	..		Am Smelt pf ...	100	134¼	134¼	134¼	..
85	70	2		Am Stores ...	400	71	70	70	71
79⅝	59¾	3		Am St Fnd ...	2000	64¼	58¾	58¾	60¾
114	110½	7		Am S Fnd pf ...	10	112	112	112	..
111	105⅞	7		Am Sug pf ...	100	108	108	108	..
64⅝	55¾	4		Am T&T ...	21800	65⅝	63¾	63¾	64⅝
238½	190¾	9		Am T&T ...	84400	209¾	206¼	206¼	209⅝
155	126½	8		Am Type ...	200	144	144	144	..
94	67¼	1		Am W Wrks ...	7300	95¾	91¾	92¼	92¼
101	97	6		Am W W 6% ...	7300	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
26⅝	17¾	..		Anac Wire ...	1100	73	70½	70½	73¼
15¾	9¾	..		Am Writ ctf ...	100	10	9¾	10	..
58⅝	42¾	..		Am Wool pf ...	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	46¾
46	36¾	3		Am Wr pf ctf ...	100	39¾	39½	39½	..
49¾	29	..		Am Zinc ...	4200	29	25½	25⅝	..
25⅜	17¾	..		Anac rts ...	56600	18	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
140	77	..		Anaconda ...	73500	102⅜	100	100¼	102⅜
49½	32⅞	2		Arch Dan ...	1600	34¼	33	33	34
62⅜	49	2.40		Anchor Cap ...	400	48½	47½	47½	50
95	85½	7		Armour D pf ...	400	88¾	88	88	88½
18⅜	11⅝	..		Arm Ill A ...	3900	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	11⅞
10¾	6⅜	..		Arm Ill B ...	2600	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
86	57	..		Arm Ill pf ...	200	73	73	73	..
46⅝	19¾	..		Arnold Cons ...	800	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
124	110⅜	6½		Anchor pf ...	400	110½	110	110	..
30⅞	27½	..		Art Metals ...	100	27½	27½	27½	35⅜
70⅜	43	..	2½	Asso Dg ...	3600	45½	43⅝	43⅝	45⅜
45⅜	32	..	2	Asso Oil ...	1000	43	43	43	43
48⅜	47½	..		Auburn Co ...	600	240	232	234	242½
205½	195¼	10		Atchison ...	1600	207¾	204½	205¾	208⅜
103⅞	99	5		Atchison pf ...	100	101½	101½	101½	101⅝
63⅜	32⅛	..		Atl G&WI ...	400	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
63⅜	32¾	4		Atl G&WI pf ...	100	55½	55½	55½	..
71½	53½	1½		Atl Refin ...	18500	68¼	64⅞	64⅞	65¾
15⅞	10⅜	..		Atlas Tack ...	100	12	11	11	13
255⅝	227	4		Auburn ...	600	240	232	234	242½
10	5¾	..		Austin N ...	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
42½	32	..		Austin N pf ...	100	36½	36½	36½	..
35⅜	22⅛	..		Auto Sales ...	800	89½	89½	89½	..
50	43¾	3		Auto Strop A ...	300	43½	43½	43½	..

—B—

27⅜	17¾	..		Balt O rts ...
133	116⅜	6		Balt & Ohio ...
..	..	1		Bangor pf ...
49¾	38⅜	2		Barnsdall A ...
58½	20	..		Beacon Oil ...
101	71⅜	3		Beechnut ...
17¾	13¾	..		Belding H ...
93⅜	73⅝	53		Best & Co ...
118⅝	82⅛	4		Beth Steel ...
118	97	7		Blumnthal pf ...
136⅜	114	3f		Bohn Alum ...
98	86	3		Borden ...
109¾	85	..		Boston & M ...
135	85⅛	..		Boston Mn ...
143⅜	121¼	4		Borg Warner ...
67	33½	..		Brit Steel ...
73⅞	48	3		Brockway ...
81⅞	62⅛	4		Br Man Tr ...
47	38⅛	2½		Brown Shoe ...
55¼	39¾	3		Brunsw Balke ...
31¾	20¾	..		Bruns Terminal ...
42¾	26⅝	1		Bucyrus ...
117	112	7		Bucyrus pf ...
53	38⅜	2½		Bucyrus ev pf ...
85	54⅜	..		Buff & Susq ...
38¾	25⅝	..		Burns Bros ...
328½	255	26		Bthrnoukhs ...
89½	58	2f		Bush Term ...
110½	104½	7		Bush T deb ...
118½	110	7		Bush Blg pf ...
53½	48	1.60		Bullard ...
9½	5	..		Butte Cop ...
12¾	7	2		Butte & Sup ...
11	9¾	2f		Butterick ...
138	104¾	2		By-Prod Co ...
192⅞	133⅜	..		Byers ...
121¼	105	7		Byers pf ...

—C—

78½	38	2.80		Cannon Mills ...
81⅝	72⅜	.4		Cal Pack ...
30	26¾	..		Cal elec ...
4	4	..		Callahan ...
135	126⅝	10		Cal & Ariz ...
61⅞	39	4		Cal & Hec ...
7	4¾	..		Can Pac rts ...
89¾	78	4		Canada Dry ...
265⅞	223	10		Can Pac ...
509	322½	..		Case Thresh ...
42¼	25⅝	..		Cav Dobbs ...
52½	40½	2		Cen Alloy ...
79⅜	62¾	3		Celotex ...
48⅜	31½	2		Cen Aguirre ...
82	70	4		Cent Eib pf ...
92¾	92¾	6		Cerro de P ...
28⅝	16½	..		Cert Teed ...
81¼	47½	..		Cert-Teed pf ...
99	78½	3		Ches Corp ...
230	195	10		Ches & Ohio ...
28	25	..		Ches O rts ...
193¾	144⅝	..		Chi & Alton ...
25⅜	16	..		Chi&Alt pf ...
237¾	141½	..		Chi Gt West ...
63⅜	45¼	..		Chi Gt W pf ...
63¾	48⅝	..		Chi&NW ...
94¼	83	3		Chi&NW pf ...
39⅜	28¾	..		Chi Pneu ...
56½	48⅛	3½		Chi Pneu pf ...
139⅞	120	..		Chi Rl ...
102⅞	99¾	6		Chi Rl 6% ...
70⅝	53	6		Chi Yel Cab ...
59	40	3		Chick Cot O ...
69⅞	44⅞	2.40		Childs ...
135	70½	3		Chrysler ...
62⅜	54	3.60		City Ice ...
27	26½	..		City Stor ...
72¾	60	5		Cluett Pbdy ...
140	122¾	4		Coca Cola ...
200	172½	4		Coca Cola A ...
73¾	58¾	3		Colgate ...
72¾	58¾	..		Collins & A ...
78½	59	..		Col Fkl ...
79½	53½	2		Col Gas ...
108	103⅞	6		Col Gas pf ...
167⅞	121¼	4f		Col Carbon ...
88¾	64⅛	1.14		Col Graph ...
62⅜	43	2		Com Cred ...
26	21½	1¾		Com Cred pf ...
105⅜	95¼	6½		Com Cr 1pf ...
115	131⅞	4f		Com Inv Tr ...
627⅜	277⅛	..		Com Inv war ...
370	225¼	8		Com Sol ...
169½	107¾	3		Comwith Pw. ...
93	60	2		Conde Nast ...
55¾	23½	..		Congoleum ...
30⅜	25	2		Con Film pf ...
119	92½	3		Con Gas ...
100¾	98½	5		Con Gas pf ...
70⅝	53	6		Con Ry C pf ...
67⅛	27⅜	..		Con Textile ...
23½	12	..		Container A ...
11⅞	6	..		Container B ...
79½	47¼	..		Cont Bak A ...
14	8¼	..		Cont Bak B ...
97½	88½	8		Cont Bak pf ...
80¼	60	2½		Cont Can ...
74½	56	3		Cont Mot ...
28⅝	17⅛	.80		Cont Motors ...
101⅞	82	2f		Corn Prod ...
82¼	51	2f		Coty ...
125	86	1½		Crosley Rad ...
94	85	5		Crucible ...
51	47	..		Crown Cork ...
..	5½	..		Cuba Cane ...
18¾	6½	..		Cuba C pf ...
23⅜	18¾	1		Crown Zell ...
24½	15½	..		Cuba Co ...
17	11	..		Cub Am S ...
95	81	..		Cub Am S pf ...
67⅞	50¼	4		Cudahy ...
173¾	135¾	1		Curtis ...
65¼	58⅜	3½		Cutler ...
85	63	..		Cuyamel Fr ...

—D—

69½	49	..		Davison ...
46⅞	36⅞	2f		Debenham ...
128	116	7		Deere pf ...
207¾	182	9		Del & Hud ...
133¾	120¼	6f		Del Lac&W ...
77¾	55¼	..		Denv RG pf ...
265	224	8		Det Edison ...
..	25⅝	1½		Devoe&R rts ...
164	130	8		Diamond M ...
53¾	43	3		Dom Stores ...
103⅜	83⅛	1		Dome Mines ...
28⅜	20½	1		Duplan S ...
193½	153⅜	4		Dupont ...
113⅜	84¼	..		Durham M ...
100⅞	99½	8		Duquesne pf ...

—E—

194½	170	.5f		East Kodak ...
75⅜	60	3		Eaton Axle ...
39⅜	28	2½		Ettingon ...
172	126¾	4f		Elec Auto L ...
15⅝	12½	..		Elec Boat ...
2423⅞	155¼	3		Johns Man ...
122¼	118½	7		Jones & L pf.
16½	6	..		Jordan Mot ...

—K—

98¾	78	5		Kan City So. ...
70½	64¼	4		Kan C So pf. ...
92⅝	76	5		Kayser ...
138	94½	7		Keith Alb pf ...
24	11	..		Kelly Spring ...
59⅝	44	2		Kelsey rts ...
59¾	44	2		Kelsey Wh. ...
3¾	2⅛	..		Kelsey W rts ...
19¼	12	..		Kelvinator ...
104⅞	78⅝	5		Kennecott ...
33⅜	27½	1		Kinney ...
78¾	30	..		Kolster ...
49¼	32¾	1½		Kraft Chees ...
57½	46	1.60		Kresge ...
73½	71¼	..		Ksge DS pf ...
114	96½	1		Kress Co ...
122½	80½	1f		Kroger ...
46⅝	34⅛	1.34		Kreuger ...
37⅛	24⅜	1½		Kaufmann ...

—L—

28⅝	19	..		Leh Val C ...
33½	26¼	..		Lago Oil ...
25	15½	..		Lee Rubber ...
95	65	2½		Lehigh Pc ...
110⅜	106⅝	7		Lehi Val pf ...
102¼	82⅝	3½		Lehigh Val ...
40	34½	3		Leh V C pf ...
55	44⅛	..		Lim Loco ...
113⅞	71⅜	6f		Liquid Car ...
2¼	1¼	..		Liq Car rts ...
84½	55¼	..		Loews Inc ...
97	90	6½		Loews w ...
11½	7½	..		Loft Inc ...
74⅝	58¼	2.60		Loose-W ...
121½	116⅜	7		Loose-W 1pf ...
18	12⅝	..		Lou Gd Ref ...
47	36⅜	1¾		Lou G&E A ...
153½	138⅜	7		Louis & N ...
100	66½	2		Ludlum Stl ...

—M—

98½	71¼	4		McCall ...
115½	99	2		McCrory B ...
82	62½	4		McKeesport ...
48	41⅝	2		McGraw ...
114⅜	pf	6		Mack Tr ...
186⅜	148	2f		Macy ...
82½	66	5		Magma Cop ...
39⅜	24½	..		Mallinson ...
82⅛	68	5		Magma Cop ...
38⅜	28	2½		Mandel Bros ...
47⅜	28⅝	..		Man El Sup ...
57½	31½	..		Man Elv mg ...
55⅝	27	2		Man Shirt ...
47⅛	35⅞	..		Marland O ...
39½	26	..		MktStRy ppf. ...
47¼	35⅞	..		Harland Oil ...
89⅞	69¾	2f		Marlin Rock ...
18	8¾	..		Mart-Parry ...
104	66¾	4		Marmon ...
55⅜	45¼	2b		Math Alk ...
125	120	..		Math Alk pf ...
108½	76⅝	4		May D Stc ...
25	19⅝	3		Maytag ...
45⅛	40½	3		Maytag pf ...
69⅜	41½	..		Mex Seabd ...
51½	20¾	4		Miami Cop ...
259	235	8f		Midland pf ...
39⅞	30½	2		Mid Cont ...
5¼	3¾	..		Mid States ...
3½	2½	..		Middle St oil ...
28⅝	21	..		Miller Rub ...
53	42½	..		Mo K&T ...
107½	102	7		Mo K & T pf ...
107½	102	7		Mo KT pf ...
96½	62½	..		Mo Pac ...
138⅜	120	..	5	Mo Pac pf ...
80¾	65	2½		Mohawk ...
156⅞	111¼	2½		Mont Ward ...
78⅞	77½	3.60		Morrell ...
8	4½	..		Moon Mot ...
44½	12½	..		Motion Ic ...
206	111	2		Motor Prod ...
48¾	39	2		Mot Wheel ...
61⅜	50¼	..		Munsing ...
99¾	63	3f		Murray Body ...
118⅞	87¼	6		Nash Mot ...
39½	28¼	1		Nat Acme ...
48¾	42	..		Nat Air Tr ...
71	50¾	1f		Nat Bellas H ...
205	168	6		Nat Bisc ...
148⅝	96	3f		Nat Cash R ...
69⅝	62¼	1½		Nat Dairy ...
37⅝	28¾	..		Nat Dpt Sto ...
65⅛	33	..		Nat Distil ...

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1187⅞	87½	6		Nash Motor ...
34½	28⅜	1		Nat Acme ...
48¾	42	..		Nat Air Tr ...
71	50¾	1f		Nat Bellas H ...
205	168	6		Nat Bisc ...
148⅝	96	3f		Nat Cash R ...
69⅝	62¼	1½		Nat Dairy ...
37⅝	28¾	..		Nat Dpt Sto ...
65⅛	33	..		Nat Distil ...
62¾	44½	1		Nat Enam ...
173	132	.5		Nat Lead ...
61⅝	42¾	1		Nat Pw&Lt ...
17	8	..		Nat Radiat ...
41	26½	..		Nat Rad pf ...
39⅝	17	..		NaRyMx 2pf ...
81⅝	62⅜	3		Postum C ...
144	111⅛	5		Nat Supply ...
155	119	5		Nat Surety ...
91⅜	70	1½		Nat Tea ...
52⅞	39¾	3		Nev Cons ...
49⅝	41⅜	3		NY Air Br ...
52⅞	43⅞	3		Newport ...
204⅞	178⅝	8		NY Central ...
111⅜	102	3		Newton St ...
279	235	5		NY&Harlem ...
104⅜	86⅞	4		NY NH&H ...
119⅜	114⅝	7		NY NH 7% ...
32	25	..		NY Ont&W ...
102	98⅛	6		NY Stm 6% ...
48⅛	36	2½		Norf South ...
207⅞	191	10		Norf&West ...
119⅝	90⅝	10		No Am ...
64⅞	50	2.41		No Ger Lloyd ...
114⅝	98⅝	5		No Pac ...
112	98	5		No Pac cts ...
45	26¾	..		Norwalk pf ...

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32	21½	..		Oilwell ...
106½	96½	7		Oilwell pf ...
64½	43⅛	..		Oliver Farm. ...
10⅞	7½	..		Omnibus ...
69⅜	56	3		Oliver F cv pf ...
99½	96	6		Oliver F ppf ...
357	276	6		Otis Elev ...
125	122	6		Otis Elev pf. ...
48⅜	37⅛	..		Otis Steel ...
84	81	4		Owens Glass ...

—P—

68⅛	53⅝	2		Pac Gas ...
85	70	3		Pac Lighting ...
1⅛	1	..		Pac Oil ...
153⅜	113½	3f		Packard M ...
66⅜	40½	..		Pan-Am B ...
147⅜	90⅛	..		Panhandle ...
72	55⅜	3		Paramount ...
87⅞	56	3		Park & Tilf ...
137⅜	7	.80		Park Utah ...
147⅜	7½	..		Pathe Exch ...
30	13½	..		Pathe Ex A ...
47⅜	34⅛	3.89		Patino M ...
22½	15⅜	..		Peerless Mot ...
58	38	..		Penick&F ...
110	100	7		Penick&F pf ...
26	17	..		Penn Dix C ...
25⅝	8⅜	..		Penn R R rts ...
83⅜	72½	4		Penn R R ...
45⅞	33	1½	

STEEL LEADERS WELL PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK

Industry Still Working at or Near Capacity—Prices Firm—Pig Iron Slow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel industry of the United States may be said to have moved to New York for a day when all prominent leaders were gathered at the Hotel Commodore for the semi-annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Friday.

At certain other times statements of the various presidents of steel-making companies on these occasions have sounded somewhat like whistling in the dark to keep up one's courage. Last week the cheerful sentiments expressed rang genuine.

It was conceded that conditions in steel were the most prosperous for peace times, with some leaders not taking the pains to insert the word, peace. Neither was there any slackening to the volume of incoming orders, though Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, noted some slight decline in orders from the automobile industry. Some said that conditions were becoming increasingly better, that not only was the peak not passed—but apparently not—even reached yet.

Unprecedented Prosperity

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, gave two principal reasons for the unprecedented prosperity: Because steel ingot production is now at a record pace and because stockholders in steel companies are getting larger returns on their original investments than ever before. He said that a year ago it was apparent that there was an overcapacity by 10,000,000 tons of steel ingots a year, but that by now this capacity had become fully absorbed and for the moment there was not enough raw steel to go around.

Charles M. Schwab, who is usually the spokesman of unbridled optimism, evidently realized heavily his responsibility as head of the American Iron and Steel Institute, for he issued notes of warning. He said beware lest the steel makers be carried away with present prosperity, and spoke against too great a wave of speculative building.

Meanwhile the steel trade journals again publish editorials to the effect that seasonal buying of steel is passing and that the steel demand for all commodities, except for a few such as cotton ties or agricultural steel, is an all-year-around affair. It becomes increasingly evident that the only depression of the summer will be because of extremely hot weather which causes laying off of men because of intolerable working conditions around molten steel and because of the vacation period when many purchasing agents are away.

Industry at High Level

The steel industry in general is working at 97 per cent of capacity. The largest two producing companies, the United States and the Bethlehem Steel Corporations, are both gafted at 100 per cent, with some plants doing better than practical capacity. Undoubtedly the volume of incoming orders is less than outgoing shipments but this is explained because third quarter steel has not come into general demand. It becomes increasingly evident that third quarter steel has not come into general demand.

It becomes increasingly evident that third quarter steel prices will be essentially unchanged from those of second quarter, though actual prices realized may be some higher as there may be fewer concessions from published prices. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, has openend books for the third quarter on full-finished sheets at 4.10c a pound, Pittsburgh, unchanged, though some producers had advanced quotations $2 a tone

Makers of alloy steel billets have revised methods of quoting prices on those with a smaller area than 4 by 4 inches, placing these smaller sizes on a bar basis. This means advances in prices ranging from $2.50 to $6 a ton.

Shipments of steel sheets—in April were the heaviest on record, while sales, production and shipments were far above par, or 100 per cent of capacity. Order for fabricated structural steel were a little less in April than for March, the record month, due to last month having fewer days.

Structural Demand Good

Orders for fabricated structural steel week before last were 55,000 tons, or 10,000 tons above the weekly average, due to one order for 23,000 tons for the elevated highway along the Hudson River at New York. There are six new inquiries for 1000 tons or more each, the largest involving 20,000 tons for an open-hearth steel plant at Detroit.

Purchasing of rolling equipment by the railroads so far this year has equaled total purchases through all of 1928. Figures on freight car purchases have already been presented. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has booked as many locomotives as in all of last year.

Third quarter buying of pig iron is slow in getting under way in the East. In fact, no conspicuously large tonnages are being placed anywhere. Yet shipments are extremely heavy, and when buying is resumed it should be on a mammoth scale.

The largest order in the East has involved 8000 tons. Concessions in price are said to be made by Buffalo producers, especially for shipment into New England, where prices have figured back to $18, furnace, whereas the official quotation is $19.

Nonferrous Markets

Though the nonferrous metals have been quiet there have appeared several signs indicating that a revival of buying is just around the corner. In copper some of the large consumers came tentatively into the market. Thus the Western Union Telegraph Company inquired for 2,500,000 pounds and another vague inquiry for supposedly for 3,500,000 pounds.

Copper Exporters, Inc., estimate that foreign consumers have so far bought only 40 per cent of their June requirements and 10 per cent of their July needs. It is reasoned, therefore, that they will soon be buying liberally again, probably to the extent of 2000 tons daily compared with only 200 tons daily over the last several weeks. Custom smelters still adhere to 18c a pound, though dealers have sold the red metal as low as 17¾c a pound in rare instances.

Likewise a little more quickening is noted in the zinc market. The cheap prices of 5.55c, East St. Louis, has disappeared and prices now range from 6.60c to 6.80c. Sales of zinc ore are increasing.

Straits tin reached the lowest price of the year late in the week when it sold for prompt delivery at 43¾c a pound. Consumption of tin plate in the canning of California fruit this year promises to be disappointing, fruit crops being about 50 per cent of normal because of lack of rain and several frosts.

Lead has been steady at 7c a pound, New York, and 6.70 to 6.80c, East St. Louis. Demand has been quiet.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abe Straus 5½s '43	102	102
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	99	98
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	99	98½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94½	94½
Am I G Chem 5½s cl	100	99½
Am Int 5½s '49	104¼	103¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	99½	99½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102½
Am T & T cv 4½s '39 wi	122	120
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102⅝	102¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	106
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	102
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅜	104⅛
Ann Arbor 4s '95	73½	72
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89⅜	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅞	91⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114¼	113⅝
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102	101⅝
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	89	89
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	65¼	65⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Atlantic City R R 4s	83	83
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	106⅜	106⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O cv 4½s '33	95⅞	95½
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅜	100⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅛	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅝	102⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅞	104⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '26	99⅛	99⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '33	102½	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	101⅞	101
Boston & M 5s	94	94
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34, 64½		63¾
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	70	70
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94½	94½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	99½	99½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	92
Can North 4½s	97	97
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¼	114
Can Pacific deb 4s	81¼	81
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅝	96½
Can SS Ltd 6s	99⅛	97
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100	100
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106	106
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	101	101
Cen of Ga 5s cr '59	93¾	93¾
Cen of Ga Ref 4s '51	80	80
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅞	99⅝
Cen Steel 8s '41	122¼	122⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108	108
Certainteed 5½s '48	76	75¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98	98
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96⅝	96⅝
Ches & O 4½s A '93	93¾	92⅝
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	85	84⅜
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	66	66
Chi B&Q gen 4s '58	91	91
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	81	81
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chi Mil&L 5s '47	100¾	100¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	82	81
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90	89
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	90	89¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	85½	85½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	91⅞	91⅜
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93
Chi Railway 5s '27	83½	83
Chi R I&P 4½s	88⅞	88⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102	101⅜
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	101	101
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114¾	114¾
Clev C(C&StL deb 4½s '31	97¾	97⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52	98½	98¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	65	65
Com Inv Trust 5½s	94	92¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66¼	66
Con Gas 5½s '45	104⅝	104½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	87½	87½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60	60
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	60	59⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	81	81
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	90	90
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	79½	78½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90½	90⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	88⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	92	92
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92	92
Detroit Ed 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100⅜	100⅛
Dold Packing 6s '42	87	87
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102	101⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	79½	79½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	92½	92½
Erie cv 4s B '53	80½	80½
Erie gen 4s '96	75	74⅝
Erie 5s '67	93⅜	93¼
Erie 1Tat con 7s '30	101½	101½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	102	102
Fla East Coast 5s '74	75	75
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101½
Ga & Ala 5s	86	86
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Gothams S Hlds 6s	97	97
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	119¼	110
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91½	91
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	89	88
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97⅝	97⅝
Ill Cen C StL&NO 5s A	101	101
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	98½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102¾	102½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	90
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	95⅞	95
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69¼	69
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	69⅛	68⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅛	69½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	93
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58½	58½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	104	104
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103¾	103½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90	90
Int Paper 6s '55	90½	90¼
Int Ryv Cen Am rfg 5s '47	85	84½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77½	77½
Int T&T cv 4½s	119½	117¾
Int T&T cv 4½s	119½	118
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	90⅜	90⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Kan City Sou 1st 3s '50	83½	73½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95½	95½
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98⅞	98⅞
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Lake Shore & Ms 2½s '97	79½	79½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97	97
Lehigh C&N 4½s	97¼	97¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96½	96½
Loewe's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	106	106
Long Island 5s '31	96	96
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅞	104⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57⅞	57
Manila Sol 4s '39	74	74
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84	83⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98	97⅜
Min & St L rfg 4s '49	23	22
Min & St L rfg 5s	20¼	20¼
Min St P&SSM 6½s '31	98	98
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81½	81½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101½	101½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	98¾	98¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	96⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97⅜	97⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	105	104¼
Mobile & Birm 5s '45 small	85	85
Mobile & O 1st, & '48	95⅜	95⅜
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	92⅜	92⅜
Montana Power 5s A '43	99	99
Montana Power deb 5s	97½	97½
Montreal Tram co 5s '41	96⅝	96⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	98⅞	98⅞
Namm 6s	102	102
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	55
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96	95¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	67	67
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	8	8
Nat Ry s of Mex 4½s '57	101½	101½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97⅛	97⅛
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	91¾
N O Terminal 4s '53	87½	87½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 5½s '97	78¾	78⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86⅝	86
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95½	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102	101¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¾	105¾
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	75¾	75¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105¼	105¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100½	100⅜
N Y Dock 4s '51	82	82
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	70¼	70
NY NH&H 4½s	85⅞	85⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	75½	75½
NY NH&H 6s cv	120½	120¼
NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30	99	99
NY Ry inc 6s '65	11	10⅝
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	50¼	50¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	71	71
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	97¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80¼	80¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅛	99⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100	100
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106	106
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110⅝	110⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98⅜	98⅜
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅜	98⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85⅛	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	99½	99½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '20	99	99
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108	107½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¼	97¼
Penn Dixie C&C 6s '41	92	91¾
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	92	92
Penn R R 4s '21	97½	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107½	107½
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Penn R R 4½s	96⅛	96⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Pere Marq 4s '56	87½	87½
Pere Marq 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90⅛	90
Phil Co 5s '67	96	96
Philippine Ry 4s '37	35	35
Phil & Read 6s	100⅛	100
Pierce Arrow deb 6s '43	100⅜	100⅜
Pitts Young & Ash 5s B	99½	99½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	92⅝	92⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	91	91
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	102⅛	101⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	94⅛	94⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅜	97⅛
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100½	100½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93¼	93¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92⅞	92⅞
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	97½	97¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	84	83½
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅞	85⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	98⅝	98½
St L P & M con 4s '33	102⅝	102⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106½	106½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '50	55	55
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	50	49⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75½	75½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66¾	66¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94¾	94¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '38	98¾	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅝	101½
Sinclair Cru O col 7s '37	101⅝	101½
Cinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
So Pacific col 4s '49	87½	87½
So Pac 4½s '68	89⅜	88⅞
So Pac 4½s ww	90½	90¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	84⅝	84⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	106½	106
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	104	104
So Ry gen 6s '56	113¾	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118¾	118¼
Sou'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95½
Tenn Copper 6s B	101	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	102
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	96⅞	96⅞
Tex&Pac 5s C rct	97¼	96⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40¼	40¼
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	99½	99
Trans C 6½s ww	99¾	98⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101½	101½
Trans Cont 6½s ww	99	99
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86½	86
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100½
Utah Pow & It 5s '44	97⅛	97
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅜	108½
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	91½	91½
Va Ry 5s '62	100½	100½
Wabash 5s B '76	96	95⅞
Walworth 6s '45	88	88
Warner Quinlan 6s	95¾	95¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅜	101⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	84½	84½
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	87½	87½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90	99
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	100	99½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	53	51½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	53	52
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '35	101½	101⅜
Youngstown 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅝	100⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May 27	May 25
3½s '47	96.26	96.26	96.22	96.22	96.30
1st 4¼s '47	98.10	98.12	98.4	98.4	98.16
4th 4¼s '38	98.18	98.21	98.15	98.15	98.17
US 3¾s '47	96.20	95.20	99.20	99.20	95.30
US 3½s '43	96.16	96.19	96.16	96.16	
US 4s '54-.102.30		102.30	102.18	102.18	103.10
US 4¼s '52-1061¼		101.4	106.28	150.28	106.10

For example, read 101.5 as 101 5/32.
Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s	95¼	95¼
Akershus 5s	84½	84½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	90¾	90
Antioquia 7s A '45	92⅞	92⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	91	91
Antwerp 5s	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92	90½
Argentine 5½s '52	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98⅜
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅜	98⅞
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	82½	82½
Australia 4½s '57	85⅝	85⅝
Australia 5s '55	93	92½
Australia 5s '57	93¼	92¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¾	103¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	97	97
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	89⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	107¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin 6s	86½	86½
Berlin 6½s '50	95½	95
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	90½	90¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Bolivia 7s ct	85½	85½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	87¾	87¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	95	95
Brazil 6½s '26	91½	91
Brazil 6½s '27	91¼	91
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¾	105
Bremen 7s '35	99¾	99¾
Brisbane 5s '58	89½	89½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16¾	16½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92¼	92
Bulgaria 7½s	85¼	85¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	94¼	94¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '21	98½	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅞	102⅝
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Chile '62 rct	92½	92
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90¾	90⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93¾	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91½	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92½	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) Jan '61	93	93
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101
Chile Sept '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	93½	92½
Colom Jan 68	82¾	82¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	96	96
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99¼	99¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	93	93
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba 5s '49	89	89
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark 4½s	86⅞	86½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¼
Dresden 7s '45	98½	98¼
Per Pet 7½s '64	103½	103¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	93
Finland 5½s '58	88	87½
Finland (eRp) 6½s '56	96	96
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	105	101¾
French (eRp) 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111	111
Grem 7s '49	105½	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86	86
Germ Cen Ag Pk 6s Oct '60	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	95¾	93
Germ G E 6s '45	102¼	102¼
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Greek 6s 68	83	83
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	101¼	101¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93	92⅞
Irish Free State 5s '60	93¾	93¾
Italian Credit Cons 7s '47	94	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅜	94⅞
Jan (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¼	92
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99⅞
Lombard Elec 7s	94	94
Mex (Rep) 5s assented '45	27	27
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	87½
Montecatin 7s '37 x-w	95½	95½
New So Wales 5s '57	91½	91½
New So Wales 5s '58	92½	92½
Nor Germ Lloyd 7s	91⅝	91¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101¼	100¾
Norway 5½s '65	95½	95¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¼	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	101
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	89½	89¼
Orien De 5½s ct	86	85½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	92½	92
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	102½	102½
Peru 6s '61	87⅜	86⅝
Peru 6s '60	86	85½
Peru 7s '59	100¼	100
Poland 6s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	82¾	82
Poland 8s '50	93¾	93
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	100	100
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	105¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	110½	110½
Rhine eWstphalia 7s '56	101¾	101¾
Rhine eWstphalia 6s '52	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	93	92¾
Rhine West '53	91	91
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	92½	92½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	93	92
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103¼	103
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94½	94½
Saxon State 7s	95¾	95¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	105
Serbs Cro & Slo 8s '62	89½	89½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86	86
Serbs Cro & S 7s	78	78
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102¾	102¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Toho El Pow 6s reus '29	99¼	99¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75¾	74¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99¼	99¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¼	102¾

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the basic 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks compared with monthly averages since January, 1928, yearly average since 1923, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

	Index number	Purch power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—January	97.4	102.6
February	97.7	102.3
March

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEADING TEAMS WATCH PIRATES

Cardinals and Cubs Set Fast Pace but Pittsburgh Has Done Even Better

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	11	.656
St. Louis	21	12	.636
Pittsburgh	19	12	.613
New York	14	16	.466
Philadelphia	13	18	.419
Boston	14	19	.424
Brooklyn	13	19	.406
Cincinnati	11	21	.344

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 10, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 15, Boston 8.
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 8.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.

Just at the moment when the pennant hopes of the St. Louis Cardinals had taken on a rosier outlook than at any other time this season due to their two out of three victory over the Chicago Cubs, along came Pittsburgh, the surprise team of the season to date, to set the Cardinals back by winning both ends of a doubleheader, Sunday, 12 to 8, and 7 to 5, and forcing them out of first place for the fourth time in one week. The Cubs now occupy first place with a margin of one full game, their advantage being entirely in the lost column, where they have two less defeats than their rivals.

With a pitching staff that has nearly recovered completely from a bad early season start and a power on the offensive that is known as much for its consistency as its force, Pittsburgh now presents a threat to both Chicago and St. Louis that neither of the favorites underestimates. The Pirates have won their last five games, have defeated St. Louis five times out of eight games, one of the others being a tie, and have captured eight of their 11 games in their second swing against western teams, from whom they anticipate their greatest opposition this season. Chicago appears to be the greatest obstacle to the Pirates who have lost six out of nine games to the Cubs this year.

Pirates Do Best in May

May has been a fine month for the Pirates, their record of 15 victories and six defeats being the best in the circuit, the Cubs coming next with 14 victories and six defeats. St. Louis is third, having won 14 and lost eight.

Out of the second division the Giants burst with a suddenness that took the closest observers by surprise. Close scrutiny reveals that the New York Giants are making their first genuine bid for a place in the title race. The return of Manager John J. McGraw to the bench after an absence of two weeks, has apparently given the Giants new vigor for they are playing now as they have been expected to play. Better pitching is the chief reason that the Giants have won their last five games, four of them against the fast Braves. When the Giants met Brooklyn in the last game of a four-game series, May 22, they had lost seven of their last nine games, had won only nine out of 26 games for the year, and had won two games in succession only once. Then they started, defeating Brooklyn, 7 to 3. They have not lost a game since and as a result they have moved into fourth place from seventh in a week.

Cardinals Hit Pitching Slump

After going through seven straight games using only one pitcher in each, the St. Louis Cardinals ran into a pitching slump and have lost three of their last four games. Their double defeat at the hands of Pittsburgh, May 26, was the second time this season that they lost two in a row. Frankhouse made his initial start of the year in the box in the second game and did fairly well.

With Sherdel, Haines, Alexander, Johnson, Mitchell and Frankhouse all available for regular duty and Haid, Hallahan, Herman Bell and Doak in reserve, the Cardinals present the best balanced pitching staff in either league and with Bottomley, Hafey, High and Orsatti hitting at a furious rate, there is little need to think that the Cardinals will fall into any radical slump. They have played too consistently since the opening day to suspect for a moment that they will not be in the thick of the pennant race all the way.

Cubs Advance Consistently

The Cubs are moving at a consistent pace with no radical slump or even a hint of one. They have lost two straight games once this season while their longest winning run is four. They lost two out of three to their great rivals the Cardinals, in the latest series between them but their defeats were by margins of only 6 to 3 and 7 to 6, the last game going 12 innings. The Cardinals have been the Cubs' stiffest opponents this season but against them the Cubs have won three out of six. They have bowed to no other team in any series, although they had difficulty in New York winning one game, losing another and tying the third. The Cardinals have won eight games out of 10 against Cincinnati.

The Braves appear to be slipping toward their customary position far down in the second division. Their brilliant early season showing has been overshadowed by a disastrous May. The Giants lost five of their seven games with the Braves early in the season but they more than evened things up by taking four straight including the game of May 26. This gives the Braves a record of seven straight defeats and 16 defeats in their last 23 games.

The Phillies continue to play nearly .500 baseball with nine victories and 10 defeats for May to date. They lost their place in the first division to the Giants but hold the upper hand in the second division due to the radical slumps of Boston, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. Of the last three teams, Brooklyn is showing the best, a recovery in pitching giving Manager Wilbert Robinson hopes for a higher standing. Cincinnati has had a disastrous campaign in the West, losing its last nine games, three each to the other three western teams. The only success the Reds have had this season has been against the Giants and Braves. Even Lucas, the great pitching star, has lost his last two games.

HARVARD BEATS COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Harvard's varsity 150-pound crew furnished a distinct surprise here, May 25, by defeating the strong Columbia lightweight eight, which has been undefeated since the spring of 1928, by three-quarters of a length in the twenty-fifth annual American Henley on the Schuylkill. Yale defeated University of Pennsylvania for third and Princeton finished last. The Columbia eight will sail early next month for the Marlowe regatta, and the British Royal Henley regatta, regardless of the defeat. The time of the Harvard eight was 6m. 40⅘s., within a second of Yale's record time of two years ago.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 10, Harvard 3.
All-Philadelphia 13, Penn M. C. 7.

Yale Athletes Win Meet With Harvard

Eli Track and Field Team Scores 71 Points to 64

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale defeated Harvard in their annual dual track and field meet here, May 25, 71 to 64 in one of the hardest-fought dual meets these famous colleges have held. It was the field-event men who gave the Blue the victory as Harvard's runners won 41 of the 72 points awarded for the track events, while Yale won 40 of the 63 points for the field events.

Conditions were much against record performances as there was a strong wind blowing and the track was soft from rain. One new record was made when F. H. Sturdy '29, Yale, won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 7in., breaking the previous record of 13ft. 6¼in., made by Sabin W. Carr of Yale in 1927.

C. H. Engle '30S, Yale, was the only double winner. He won the 220-yard dash in 22 1-5s., and the 440-yard dash in 49⅘s.

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen in their dual meet 81 2-3 points to 53 1-3, it being the first time Harvard had won one of these meets since 1909. The feature of this meet was the running of the 880-yard run in 1m. 58 3-5s., by N. P. Hallowell Jr., of Harvard. The summary of the varsity meet.

100-Yard Dash—Won by S. B. Kieselhorst '30, Yale; A. E. French '29, Harvard, second; J. H. MacDonald '31, Yale, third. Time—10⅖s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Engle '30S, Yale; T. F. Mason '30, Harvard, second; J. H. MacDonald '31, Yale, third. Time—22⅕s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Engle '30S, Yale; F. E. Wummings '30, Harvard, second; F. B. Tuttle '30, Yale, third. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by David Cobb '31, Harvard; M. G. Talcott Jr. '31, Yale, second; W. R. Koch '29, Harvard, third. Time—1m. 5⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. L. Reid '29, Harvard; David Cobb '31, Harvard, second; F. B. O'Brien '31, Yale, third. Time—4m. 30⅘s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Leslie Flakesman '29, Harvard; J. O. Wildes '29, Harvard, second; J. L. Reid '29, Harvard, third. Time—9m. 50⅘s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. G. DeVoe '31, Yale; F. J. Marduller '30, Harvard, second; R. H. O'Connell '30, Harvard, third. Time—15⅗s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by George A. Tupper '29, Harvard; S. B. Kieselhorst '30, Yale, second; B. S. Cunningham '30, Yale, third. Time—24⅗s.

Running High Jump—Won by G. V. Wolfe '30, Yale, 5ft. 11⅜in.; P. S. Brown '30, Harvard, and Andrew Kaul 3d '29, Yale, tied for second, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. C. Rowe '31, Harvard, 23ft. 2⅛in.; J. F. Oldt '29, Yale, second, 22ft. 9⅛in.; G. M. Hampton '29, Yale, third, 22ft. 7⅛in.

Pole Vault—Won by F. H. Sturdy '29, Yale, 13ft. 7in. (new record); W. A. Cone '30 and Ashley Pond 3d '29, Yale, tied for second, 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. S. O'Gorman Jr. '29, Yale, 43ft. 8in.; J. C. Coleman 3d '29, Harvard, second, 40ft. 10in.; A. E. French '29, Harvard, third, 39ft. 3½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by F. N. Connor '31, Yale, 155ft. 5¼in.; P. N. Venckx '31, Harvard, 147ft. 7½in.; G. H. Crile '29, Yale, third, 147ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. A. Brandenburg '29, Yale, 135ft. 11in.; F. E. Weicker '31, Yale, second, 131ft. 6¼in.; T. H. Alcock '29, Harvard, third, 122ft. 10in.

Javelin Throw—Won by T. G. Moore '29, Harvard, 181ft. 10in.; V. M. Harding '31, Harvard, second, 175ft. 4¼in.; P. S. Carr '31, Yale, third, 174ft.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coaches E. L. Farrell of Harvard and George Connors of Yale have practically settled upon their selection of men from Harvard and Yale who, combined as a team, are to meet the Oxford-Cambridge team in a track and field meet in the Harvard Stadium July 13. There are a few undecided selections which will be settled later, some in the coming Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet in Philadelphia and others in special trials to be held in the Stadium June 10. The selection follows:

100-Yard Dash—S. B. Kieselhorst '30 (Y.), T. F. Mason '30 (H.), or A. E. French '29 (H.).

220-Yard Dash—C. H. Engle '30 (Y.), and T. F. Mason '30 (H.).

440-Yard Dash—C. H. Engle '30 (Y.), and T. F. Mason '30 (H.).

440-Yard Dash—C. H. Engle '30 (Y.), and F. E. Cummings '30 (H.).

880-Yard Run—N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32 (H.); R. P. Porter Jr. '29 (H.), or M. G. Talcott Jr. 31 (Y.).

One-Mile Run—David Cobb '31 (H.); J. O. Wildes '29 (H.), or F. B. O'Brien '31 (Y.).

Two-Mile Run—J. L. Reid '29 (H.), and Leslie Flakesman '29 (H.).

120-Yard High Hurdles—A. G. Devoe '31 (Y.); F. J. Marduller 3ES (H.), E. E. Record '32 (H.), or J. L. King '30 (Y.).

220-Yard Low Hurdles—S. B. Kieselhorst '30 (Y.), and G. A. Tupper '29 (H.).

Running High Jump—G. V. Wolfe '30 (Y.), and G. W. Kaulin '32 (H.).

Running Broad Jump—W. C. Rowe '31 (H.) and J. F. Oldt '29 (Y.).

Shotput—J. S. O'Gorman Jr. '29 (Y.) and either G. W. Keuhn '32 (H.), J. W. Potter '30 (H.) or J. E. Uihlein Jr. '32 (Y.).

Pole Vault—F. H. Sturdy '29 (Y.) and either W. A. Cone '30 (Y.) or Ashley Pond 3d '29 (Y.).

Lacoste and Borotra Win Doubles Title

PARIS (AP)—Charles F. Aeschliman, ranking No. 1 tennis player of Switzerland, defeated Dr. A. C. Rawlins of San Francisco in the second round of the French championship by scores of 7—5, 6—2, 6—2 as today's play got under way.

Most of the interest in the program May 26 centered around the all-French finals in the men's doubles in which J. Rene Lacoste and Jean Borotra surprised with a brilliant five-set victory over Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

All in all, it was a day of unmixed bliss for the Americans. Wilbur F. Coen Jr. (United States) caught a tartar in the second round of men's singles in the person of Leonce Aslangul, champion of Armenia, but finally won, 7—9, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy successfully passed her first-round test in the women's singles with Mlle. Roberta Peyre of France, winning, 7—5, 7—5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Illinois 3, Michigan 2 (13 innings).
Iowa 5, Chicago 3.
Armour Tech 23, Northwestern 2.
Notre Dame 4, Minnesota 2.
Cornell 4, Yale 3.
Dartmouth 10, West Point 2.
Harvard 4, Brown 2.
Colby 10, Maine 4.
Penn State 8, Muhlenburg 3.
Drexel 6, Delaware 4.
Annapolis 4, Mt. St. Marys 3.
St. Francis 8, Pratt 7.
Williams 5, Wesleyan 0.
Vermont 10, Mass. Aggies 6.
Morris 15, Evander 6.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 2.
Holy Cross 2, Georgetown 1.
Temple 8, Gettysburg 7.
New York U. 2, Manhattan 1.
West Virginia 13, Morris-Harvey 11.
Schuylkill 8, Penn Military College 7.
Susquehanna 3, Juniata 0.
Colgate 3, Syracuse 2.
Connecticut Aggies 7, Rhode I. S. 1.
Tufts 9, Springfield 4.
St. Lawrence 3, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Union 2, Rochester 1.
Bucknell 3, Seton Hall 1.
New York Teachers 7, Rennsalaer T. 2.
N. Carolina State 8, N. Carolina 3.

MAINE TEAM IS TITLE WINNER

Wins N. E. I. A. A. Track Championship With 43 Points—Records Broken

1929 N. E. INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. TEAM STANDING

Maine	43
Holy Cross	25
Brown	24
Bates	16
Northeastern	10½
Mass. Inst. Tech	9
Boston College	8
New Hampshire	8
Williams	5½
Boston University	5
Bowdoin	4
Worcester P. I.	3
Wesleyan	2
Colby	1

The University of Maine captured the 1929 New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field championship for the third successive year on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology field Saturday, May 25, with a high total of 43 points. Maine scored in all except two events.

Two new records were established, one in the 120-yard high hurdles and the other in the 16-pound hammer throw. John S. Collier '29, Brown varsity captain, broke his own hurdle record of 15s. made at Bowdoin last year when he covered the distance in the semifinal Saturday in 14 3-5s. The old hammer mark of 168ft. 11in. made in 1923 by F. D. Tootell of Bowdoin was broken by E. F. Black '30 of Maine, who hurled the ball to a new distance of 171ft. 1in.

The association delegates have voted to apply for an allied membership with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the articles of alliance to be practically the same as those enjoyed by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The New England Association, including 23 New England institutions, was organized in 1887 and has held a track and field meet each year since. It is the second oldest body of its kind and is one of the original members of the American Olympic Association. It was also voted to change the entry fee so that every contestant will pay 50 cents regardless of the number of events he enters. It was also voted that no freshman could compete in a track and field meet of the association other than in special freshman events. The meet summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Daley '30, Holy Cross; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, second; Charles Finn '31, Boston College, third; William Knox '32, Bates, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by N. Y. Bicknell '30, B. U.; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, second; E. A. Stymiest '30, Maine, third; William Knox, 32, Bates, fourth. Time—21⅘s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. S. Collier '29, Brown; J. D. Shoaff '29, Williams, second; W. L. Jones '30, Maine, third; George Wilczewski '30, B. C., fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. S. Collier '29, Brown; W. H. French '30, Worcester P. I., second; W. L. Jones '30, Maine, third; S. C. Hammond '30, Maine, fourth. Time—24⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. F. Noyes '29, New Hampshire; J. T. Hallahan '29, M. I. T., second; H. F. Klumbach '30, Holy Cross, third; W. S. Niles '29, Maine, fourth. Time—49½s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. H. Chapman '31, Bates; C. W. Thompson '29, Northeastern, second; Paul Chesley '29, Bates, third; Elmer Rivkin '29, Colby, fourth. Time—1m. 57⅗s.

One-Mile Run—Won by V. B. MacNaughton '29, Maine; W. F. Madden '31, Holy Cross, second; W. E. Viles '31, Bates, third; E. F. Cahalan '29, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—4m. 25⅖s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. L. Richardson '30, Maine; R. E. Jellison '30, Northeastern, second; L. S. Thoreen '30, M. I. T., third; Joseph Orpen '29, B. C., fourth. Time—9m. 43⅘s.

Javelin Throw—Won by G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, distance 173ft. 7½in.; W. L. Fogarty '31, Brown, second; distance 169ft. 8½in.; L. P. Ashworth '30, Maine, third, distance 166ft. 5in.; R. A. Geoffrion '31, New Hampshire, fourth, distance 165ft. 7in.

Pole Vault—Won by P. A. Beckler '29, Maine, height, 12ft. 5½in.; G. E. Martin '30, Northeastern, and D. R. Little Jr. '29, Williams, tie for second, height, 12ft. 3in.; E. T. Brooks '31, New Hampshire, fourth, height, 12ft.

Discus Throw—Won by E. R. Gowell '30, Maine, distance, 142ft. 6½in.; R. J. Houle '30, Bates, second, distance, 140ft. 9in.; George Wilczewski '30, B. C., third, distance, 127ft.; E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, fourth; distance, 125ft. 11¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by E. F. Black '30, Maine; distance, 171ft. 1in. (new record); E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, second, distance, 149ft. 7in.; P. D. Crout '29, M. I. T., third, distance, 144ft. 2in.; H. P. Chapman Jr. '30, Bowdoin, fourth, distance, 140ft. 2⅛in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Harry Cornswert '29, Brown, distance, 44ft. 8½in.; George Wilczewski '30, B. C., second, distance, 44ft. 5⅜in.; Bror Grondel Jr. '31, M. I. T., third, distance, 43ft. 2in.; N. W. Weber '31, Maine, fourth, distance, 42ft. 3in.

Running High Jump—Won by C. T. Russell '30, Brown, height, 5ft. 11¾in.; C. E. O'Connor '31, Maine, K. B. Jones '31, Wesleyan and A. W. Morang '30, Northeastern, tie for second, height, 5ft. 11in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. E. O'Connor '31, Maine, distance 22ft. 8in.; G. W. Soule '30, Bowdoin, second, distance, 22ft. 5⅞in.; C. R. Knowlton '30, Bates, third, distance, 22ft. 5¼in.; W. A. Carney '29, Brown, fourth, distance, 22ft. 5in.

Special Event, Freshman Medley Race—Won by Holy Cross (Casiner Yakananis, William Delany, Arthur McDonald, Charles Ginter); Wesleyan, second; Bowdoin, third; Rhode Island State, fourth. Time—3m. 40s.

MISS ORCUTT WINS AGAIN

GREENWICH, Conn.—Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club captured the women's metropolitan golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club, May 25, the fourth consecutive year she has taken the title. After winning the morning round of 18 holes, 3 up, on Miss Helen L. Hicks of the Hempstead Country Club, she came through the remaining 18 holes to win, 4 and 3.

CHAPMAN WINS AT REVERE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVERE, Mass. — George Chapman won the 35-mile motor-paced race at the opening of the 1929 Revere Beach track season Saturday night, May 25 in the time of 49m. 15 1-5s. Franz Deuliberg, Germany, finished second, Daniel Piscione, Providence and Frank Keenan, Providence finished third and fourth respectively.

GEORGETTI WINS AT NEWARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Franco Georgetti, United States champion, won the 20-mile motor-paced feature here Sunday afternoon, May 26, at the Newark Velodrome before a crowd of 14,000 people in the time of 28m. 58s. He defeated Francesco Zucchetti, Frank Keenan, Norman Hill and Alfred Le Tournier.

CREW DEPARTURE DELAYED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Russell C. Callow of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen will not be able to take his crews to Poughkeepsie until June 8, instead of June 3, as originally planned. Final examinations are responsible for the change in date.

TECH ENTERS FRESHMEN

NEW YORK (AP)—Massachusetts Institute of Technology has entered its freshman crew as well as its varsity in the Intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, June 24, it was announced today by Reynolds Benson of Columbia, secretary of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

N. C. Cohn Captures U. S. Saber Title

Defeats Nikolas Muray After Close Competition Outdoors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Norman C. Cohn of The Fencers' Club of New York, reversed the result of the United States indoor saber fencing championship, held May 24, in the outdoor title tourney, held at the Bronxville Field Club, May 25. He defeated both the indoor champion, Leo Nunes, of the New York Athletic Club, who won the outdoor title last year, and Nikolas Muray, former holder of both titles. The latter was second, and the result was very close, as they tied on bouts in the regular final, and on the ensuing fenceoff, it was not until the score had been tied by Muray at 4-all, that the former Columbia University star won the needed fifth touch. Harold Van Buskirk, another member of The Fencers' Club, was third by a like margin on a fenceoff with Nunes.

The international character of fencing at the present time in the United States was well illustrated, there being 11 nationalities represented among the 30 contestants. Outside of the natives of the United States, 12, the Hungarians furnished the majority, six, with three Germans, two Italians, and one each from Holland, Switzerland, Spain, France, Denmark Costa Rica, and the Dutch West Indies.

The contestants were first divided into four strips, with four survivors from each. Then these were in turn divided into four strips with two going up from each, and the eight survivors fenced a final round-robin for the three medals donated and designated by Pieter Mijer of the Washington Square Fencers.

The grouping and results in the first round were as follows:

Strip One—Albert Strauss, and Samuel J. Cole, Fencers' Club; Bela de Nagy, New York Athletic Club; Max Kapner, New York University; Warren A. Dow, J. Sanford Saltus Club; A. V. Ferro, unattached; and Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince. The first four were the survivors, Nagy with 6 to 0, Cole with 4 to 2, and Strauss and Kapner with 3 to 3 each.

Strip Two—Erwin S. Acel and Istvan D. de Bencze, New York Athletic Club; Norman C. Cohn and J. H. Field, Fencers' Club; Philip V. Lubart, New York University; Daniel Gaudin, Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia; John R. Kraft, J. Sanford Saltus Club; and Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers. Acel, 5 to 0, de Bencze, 4 to 1, Cohn, 5 to 1, and Lubart, 4 to 3, were the survivors.

Strip Three—Cadet Frederick Giddings, U. S. M. A.; Nikolas Muray, New York Athletic Club; Harold Van Buskirk, Fencers' Club; Bernardo de la Guardia, Washington Square Fencers; E. L. Tery, J. Sanford Saltus Club; A. C. McCrea, Penn Athletic Club; Joaquin de la Cerra, Salle de Vince; and Erik H. Sorensen, New York University. Van Buskirk, 5 to 0; Giddings, 5 to 1, Muray, 4 to 2; and de la Guardia, 4 to 2, came through winners.

Strip Four—Leo Nunes, New York Athletic Club; Erno Balogh, Hungary; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University; John G. Ely, Fencers Club; Charles F. Kolb, Penn Athletic Club; Victor Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club; and Ernest D. Guggenheim, Washington Square Fencers. Guggenheim, 6 to 0; Nunes, 5 to 1; de Capriles, 4 to 3; and Ely, 4 to 1, emerged ahead of the balance, and qualified.

Semifinal Round—(Strip One)

Nunes defeated Strauss 5 to 2. Acel 5 to 3, Capriles 5 to 1, and qualified.

Strauss defeated Capriles 5 to 4, Acel 5 to 4, and qualified.

Acel defeated Capriles 5 to 1.

Strip Two—Cohn defeated de Bencze 5 to 1, Cole 5 to 3, Giddings 5 to 2, and qualified.

De Bencze defeated Giddings 5 to 2, Cole 5 to 3 and qualified.

Giddings defeated Cole 5 to 1.

Strip Three—Van Buskirk defeated de la Guardia 5 to 3, Kapner 5 to 3, de Nagy 5 to 1, and qualified.

De la Guardia defeated Nagy 5 to 3, Kapner 5 to 3, and qualified.

De Nagy defeated Kapner 5 to 1.

Strip Four—Muray defeated Ely 5 to 2, Lubart 5 to 1, Guggenheim 5 to 3, and qualified.

Guggenheim defeated Ely 5 to 4, Lubart 5 to 2, and qualified.

UNITED STATES OUTDOOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Van Buskirk 5 to 1, Nunes 5 to 2, de la Guardia 5 to 2, Strauss 5 to 1, de Bencze 5 to 4, Guggenheim 5 to 3 and, on fenceoff, Muray 5 to 4.

Nikolas Muray, New York Athletic Club, defeated de Bencze, 5 to 3, Cohn 5 to 3, Strauss 5 to 1, Guggenheim 5 to 4, Van Buskirk 5 to 4, de la Guardia 5 to 1.

Harold Van Buskirk, Fencers' Club, defeated Guggenheim 5 to 2, de Bencze 5 to 2, Strauss 5 to 3, Nunes 5 to 4, and on fenceoff, Nunes 5 to 4 for third place.

Leo Nunes, New York Athletic Club, defeated Strauss 5 to 3, Guggenheim 5 to 2, Muray 5 to 4, de la Guardia 5 to 3.

Istven D. de Bencze, New York Athletic Club, defeated de la Guardia 5 to 2, Nunes 5 to 3, Strauss 5 to 2.

Edward D. Guggenheim, Washington Square Fencers, defeated de la Guardia 5 to 1, de Bencze 5 to 4.

Bernardo de la Guardia, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Van Buskirk 5 to 4.

Albert Strauss, Fencers' Club, defeated de la Guardia 5 to 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	41	17	.707
Los Angeles	34	28	.548
San Francisco	33	29	.532
Hollywood	29	27	.518
Oakland	31	31	.500
Sacramento	26	32	.448
Portland	23	33	.411
Seattle	21	26	.368

RESULTS SATURDAY

Portland 5, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 8, Mission 7.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 11, Seattle 8.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Hollywood 13, Sacramento 8.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 6.
Mission 10, Oakland 8.
Mission 14, Oakland 8.
Los Angeles 7, Portland 1.
Portland 8, Los Angeles 6.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 1.
Seattle 8, San Francisco 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	21	11	.656
Reading	16	12	.571
Toronto	17	16	.515
Baltimore	17	16	.515
Newark	14	15	.483
Buffalo	13	15	.464
Montreal	15	19	.441
Jersey City	11	20	.355

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 6, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 11, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 6, Reading 2.
Newark 19, Baltimore 8.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Reading 6, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 7, Montreal 1.
Montreal 11, Rochester 10.
Baltimore 4 Newark 3.
Baltimore 10 Newark 1.
Albany 2, Hartford 1.
Albany 6, Hartford 5.

MISS S. H. PALFREY WINS

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, United States outdoor and former indoor girls' champion, captured the Massachusetts state women's tennis championship, May 25, when she defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild Jr., the former Miss Martha P. Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., 6—0, 6—2, in the final at The Country Club, Brookline. Miss Palfrey, who was the third seeded player in the tournement, had no trouble matching strokes with Mrs. Guild.

RECORDS FALL IN BIG TEN MEET

Two World and Two Conference Marks Are Bettered —Illinois Wins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Followers of track and field games are marvelling over the two world's records broken, one world's record tied, and two additional meet records broken at the twenty-ninth annual championships of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association held at Dyche Stadium May 25. University of Illinois, compiling 51½ points, mostly in secondary places, won the team title for the third year in a row. Ohio State University, which led more than half of the afternoon, finished second with 39½ points. University of Michigan made 35 points, University of Iowa 31½, Indiana University 22½, University of Chicago 16, University of Wisconsin 13, Northwestern University 12½, Purdue University 11, and University of Minnesota 7½. The strong showing of Indiana was a surprise. More than 5000 spectators turned out for the games.

T. E. Tolan '31 of Michigan fulfilled his promise of the preliminaries by bettering the world's record in the 100-yard dash with time of 9.5s. He tied the American record, trimmed the Intercollegiate record by a tenth of a second and the "Big Ten" record by two-tenths of a second. The American record was first claimed by Charles W. Paddock of California and equaled by G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State, who was second. Several others had equaled the mark. The Conference mark of 9.7s., which had stood since W. D. Hayes of University of Notre Dame set it in 1922, was broken by Tolan with a performance of 9.6s. in the preliminaries.

Wins by Inches

Simpson set the pace until the last five strides when Tolan drew up even. As Simpson started to lunge for the tape he appeared to falter and Tolan leaned forward to break the tape about six inches ahead of the Buckeye. N. R. Root '30 of Chicago was third, H. E. Kriss '30 of Ohio State was fourth and K. L. Gordon '31 of Indiana was fifth.

Simpson redeemed himself for the loss of the 100-yard dash by equaling the world's record in the 220-yard straightaway with time of 20.6s R. A. Locke of University of Nebraska made the record, and also the intercollegiate mark of 20.7s. The former Conference mark of 21.2s was made by E. C. Wilson of Iowa in 1923. Officials taking a wind test reported the velocity at four miles an hour. Five miles an hour is allowed. The wind blew across the track at an angle from the left rear of the runners. Simpson defeated by a yard Tolan, who had beat him by inches in the century dash earlier in the afternoon, Simpson led practically all the way and Tolan gained on him in the last 25 yards, but his final effort fell short of catching the flying Buckeye.

The second world's record came in the 220-yard low hurdles when R. C. Rockaway '30 of Ohio State finished in 22.8s. The world's and intercollegiate mark was 23s., made by C. R. Brookins of Iowa in 1924. Brookins also held the old Conference mark for the straightaway at 23.8s. J. A. Cave '31 of Illinois finished a yard behind Rockaway. The Ohio State timber topper also won the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.8s., two-tenths of a second slower than the Conference standard.

Two contenders broke the "Big Ten" record in the 16-pound shot put. Samuel Behr '31 of Wisconsin, who set a new mark of 47ft. 7¼in. in the preliminaries, threw the shot 48ft. 3in. in the finals. C. A. Weaver '30 of Chicago also bettered the old mark with 48ft. ¾in. The former mark of 47ft. 3in. was set in 1927 by L. L. Lewis of Northwestern.

The Conference record fell in the pole vault when T. M. Warne '31 of Northwestern and V. A. McDermont '30 of Illinois tied at 13ft. 7in. The former mark was 13ft. 3in., set in 1927 by W. H. Droegemueller of Northwestern and C. E. McGinnis of Wisconsin.

O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue won a brilliant race in the one-mile run in 4m. 20.4s. He was set back for breaking at the start, and then hung with the crowd for the first three laps while F. B. Stine '29 of Illinois set the pace. Martin seized the lead at the start of the fourth lap and held it all the way, despite the challenge of Stine on the final turn. The Purdue star won by a margin of three yards. Martin was the defending champion.

Martin Double Winner

Martin became a double winner when he came up on the outside at the finish to win the half-mile run from a fast field in 1m. 55.6s. H. R. White '29 of Illinois, winner last year, was third, being edged out by inches by his team mate, R. B. Arlovich '29.

Russell Walter '30 of Northwestern successfully defended his championship in the 440-yard dash around one turn. He drew the second lane running out of the shute and took the pole before the turn was reached. He pulled away from the field steadily after rounding the turn to defeat G. H. Baird '29 of Iowa by four yards. V. J. Gist '29 came from behind at the finish to take a close third. The time was 48.6s.

Other champions who defended their titles were David Abbott '29 of Illinois in the two-mile run, which he won in 9m. 33⅘s.; P. A. Rasmus '29 of Ohio State in the discus throw, in which he did 150ft. 9in.; W. H. Ketz '29 of Michigan in the hammer throw with 154ft. 7in., and the Iowa relay team, which won in 3m. 20.7s. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, third; H. E. Kriss '29, Ohio State, fourth; K. L. Gordon '31, Indiana, fifth. Time—9.5s (Better's world's record, ties American record and breaks "Big Ten" record.)

220-Yard Dash Straightaway—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, third; H. E. Kriss '29, Ohio State, fourth; V. W. Stevenson '30, Iowa State, fifth. Time 20.6s. (Equals world's record, betters intercollegiate record and sets new "Big Ten" record.)

440-Yard Dash, One Turn—Won by Russell Walter '30, Northwestern; G. H. Baird '29, Iowa, second; V. J. Gist '29, Chicago, third; P. F. Strother '30, Ohio State, fourth; W. L. Henke '31, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—48.6s.

880-Yard Dash, Three Turns—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; R. R. Orlovich '29, Illinois, second; H. R. White '29, Illinois, third; W. E. Dildine '29, Indiana, fourth; E. D. Hays '30, Ohio State, fifth. Time—4m. 55.6s.

One-Mile Run—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; F. B. Stine '29, Illinois, second; H. N. Fields '29, Indiana, third; A. A. Letts '31, Chicago, fourth; W. E. Clapham '30, Indiana, fifth. Time—4m. 20.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by David Abbott '29, Illinois; R. M. Leas '31, Indiana, second; E. D. Anderson '30, Minnesota, third; John Follows '31, Wisconsin, fourth; H. W. Folsom '30, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9m. 33⅘s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Iowa (V. W. Stevenson '30, E. H. Ferguson '31, R. B. Depping '31 and G. H. Baird '29); Michigan, second; Wisconsin, third; Indiana, fourth; Northwestern, fifth. Time—3m. 20.7s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State; L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois, second; R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois, third; G. A. Saling '31, Iowa, fourth; K. R. Crooks '29, Ohio State, fifth. Time—14.8s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles Straightaway—Won by R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, second; L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois, third; G. H. Burkhart '31, Illinois, fourth; J. W. Tarbill '29, Michigan, fifth. Time—22.8s. (Breaks world's and intercollegiate record and sets new "Big Ten" record.)

Running High Jump—Tied by R. J. Carr '30, Illinois, E. L. Gordon '31, Iowa, and C. L. Felker '30, Michigan, 6ft.; L. D. Gebhart '30, Indiana, and David Morrison '30, Ohio State, tied for four

Iowa May Be Given Chance to Clean House and Be Reinstated

Athletic Relations With "Big Ten" Conference Broken Off After Meeting of the Faculty Committee of the Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—University of Iowa may be given a chance to "clean house" and apply for reinstatement in the Intercollegiate Conference, it was indicated here today following its announced expulsion on charges of subsidizing athletes. Athletic relations were broken with Iowa Saturday night, following a meeting of the faculty committee of the Conference at which the charges of professionalism were considered. The committee's statement was not specific, but it is understood than an alumni group was allowed to state the athletic policy over the head of P. E. Belting, athletic director, and wanted to "help athletes financially" causing his recent resignation.

Prof. G. A. Goodenough of University of Illinois, chairman of the faculty committee, stated today that after the expulsion goes into effect, Jan. 1, 1930, Iowa may apply for admission, showing a record of reform, and be considered for membership just like any other university might. He admitted it was rather illogical to set the date of expelling so far away, but said it was done to give Iowa a chance to wind up its schedules and other affairs more gracefully.

He said the directors and coaches suspended their football schedule-making for the time being, due to this situation.

No other members of the "Big Ten" were discussed as being tainted with professionalism, it was stated by Professor Goodenough, though he considered it likely that several others were not above suspicion and that the expulsion of Iowa would serve as a warning to them to get into step.

Maj. J. L. Griffith, who was appointed commissioner of athletics by the directors several years ago chiefly for the purpose of combating the secret subsidization of athletes, stated today that conditions have been growing worse. He invited anybody having information of money being paid to athletes for their services to report to him. In their statement the faculty committee said:

"A committee of the athletic directors of the Western Conference appeared before the conference of faculty representatives and presented certain statements relative to the conduct of athletes at some of the Big Ten institutions.

"A committee of the Conference thereupon met with the directors of athletics and received specific evidence of violation of Conference rules by the University of Iowa.

"After consideration of the evidence the conference committee recommended that the Conference sever athletic relations with the University of Iowa for the violation of the rule prohibiting the subsidizing of athletes.

"A committee of the Conference was appointed to receive and consider any and all charges relative to the violation of the Conference rules by Conference institution."

This is said to be the most drastic action ever taken by the Conference against one of its members. The faculty committee was composed of Louis Pelzer, Iowa, secretary; Professor Goodenough, Illinois, chairman; C. S. Boucher, Chicago; Prof. W. A. Frayer, Michigan; Prof. W. Marshall, Purdue; Prof. W. J. Mounkhaus, Indiana; Prof. J. F. Pyre, Wisconsin; Prof. James Paze, Minnesota; Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern, and Prof. T. E. French, Ohio State.

The faculty, directors and coaches were meeting at the North Shore Hotel in Evanston in connection with the annual outdoor track and field championship games at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern.

The athletic directors issued a statement declaring they did not believe their former associate, Mr. Belting, was in any way responsible for conditions at Iowa. The statement said:

"The athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference are unanimously agreed that the responsibility for the administration of athletics must rest with the regularly constituted university authorities and that these authorities must be able to guarantee that the athletic teams representing the Conference institutions are not composed of hired players.

"They are convinced that if non-official groups are allowed to dominate these in authority and to dictate athletic policy, or if teams composed in whole or in part of paid players are allowed to represent our universities our intercollegiate athletics will disintegrate.

"We do not believe that the former director of athletics at Iowa is responsible for the condition that has resulted in the action taken by the Conference Faculty Committee."

It was stated that the individual eligibility of Iowa athletes has not been questioned; but that the general policy of the alumni and others in control of athletics that star athletes should be given financial support caused the action. Major Griffith issued the following statement:

"For the last six years the directors have been endeavoring to discourage the recruiting and subsidizing of athletes in the Big Ten. At a meeting of the football coaches and athletic directors in Chicago last December it was almost the unanimous opinion of the group that recruiting conditions were getting worse. It was pointed out there by different men that groups of business men and alumni were organizing for the purpose of recruiting star athletes for the different Conference institutions. Some of these groups it was said, become powerful enough to dictate the athletic policies of the institutions that they assumed to represent.

"The directors met here last week to make another long team schedule in football, but decided to postpone action because of the recruiting situation that has developed.

"They reported these matters to the faculty conference and that body enforced Conference Rule No. 7½A in respect to one of the Conference institutions. Although the conference is qualified to keep its own house in order, it invites anyone who may know of violations of the Conference recruiting rule to report the same to any of the directors, faculty representatives, or to the commissioner."

ATHLETICS WIN LAST 11 GAMES

Nine of Them Are Against Washington—Yankees' Offensive Gaining in Vigor

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	25	8	.758
St. Louis	22	13	.629
New York	19	13	.594
Detroit	22	16	.579
Cleveland	16	18	.471
Chicago	13	23	.361
Washington	10	22	.312
Boston	10	24	.294

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 10, New York 8.
New York 8, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (12 innings).
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 5, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 15, Boston 4.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.
St. Louis 1, Cleveland 0.

Coasting through the 11 games of their second swing of the season against eastern competition without a defeat, the Philadelphia Athletics find themselves well out in front of all other contenders in the American League, with a margin of four full games over second place and 5½ games ahead of their greatest rivals, the New York Yankees.

The Athletics have veritably hammered their way through their last 11 games, making less than 10 hits on only three occasions and averaging nearly 12 per game. Against Washington they have made their greatest advance, winning five straight and taking 12 out of 13 against the Senators for the season. In their last six games the league leaders have made no less than 12 hits in each, acquiring a total base record that makes even the Yankees sit up and take notice.

Realizing the value of a good start, Connie Mack has urged his players to their utmost in the early season. For the first time in years he presents a club that fans know will not slump. Meanwhile the Yankees flounder in third place with their once great offensive beginning to show a spark of recovery. Let it recover its full vigor and fans will witness one of the greatest hitting campaigns in baseball history between the champions and the Athletics.

Yankees Are Hitting

The Yankees made their strongest showing at bat this season on May 26 against the Red Sox when they pounded out 16 hits to total 15 runs with Dickey, Ruth and Meusel hitting home runs. The destructive hitting power is there and apparently it is not going to remain latently idle. In five games in Boston, the Yankees hit seven home runs. As for their pitching it appears to be getting worse instead of better but with the bats working well, it is not needed so much. Manager Miller J. Huggins is hoping fervently that the staff's spasmodic flashes of brilliancy will steady down into good, consistent box work. He has no outstanding recruits to rely upon this season but places practically all his hopes upon the work of his veterans, Pennock, Hoyt and Zachary with Pipgras, Johnson and Moore to support them. Sherid is the one recruit who may possibly develop into an outstanding pitcher this season.

The record of the Detroit Tigers stands up in a comparison with that of the Athletics better than any other team in the circuit, over the last few weeks of play. The Tigers have won 16 and lost seven this month to date while the Athletics have captured 18 and lost four. New York with 13 victories and nine defeats is the third best for the month with the St. Louis Browns next with 12 victories and nine defeats. Cleveland has won 11 and lost 10; Chicago has won seven and lost 17, Washington has won seven and lost 15; Boston has won six and lost 19.

Detroit's remarkable record has been made with Philadelphia and New York numbered among its opponents. It was Detroit that stopped the Yankees in their victorious run of eight straight games, winning two games out of three in their only series of the year. Detroit then went on to defeat Philadelphia two out of three. Fine pitching, something that Detroit has not had for years, and the lack of which is conceded to be the main reason why Detroit has not won several pennants in the last few seasons, is being obtained by the club this year. Uhle has won eight games without a defeat. Whitehill, Carroll, Sorrell and Smith are prepared to support Uhle in his desire to give Detroit good box work. Watch these Tigers for they have their customary good hitting, which is at present the best in the league, although the Athletics have gained some ground on them, lately, by some spectacular work with the bat. Detroit was shut out for the only time this season May 26, when Faber of Chicago held the Tigers to one hit.

The Browns have progressed steadily, winning two here and three there with intermittent losses only. They have won 11 of their last 16, their only bad break coming when they lost three straight to the Yankees. The recent fine showing of pitcher W. H. Colling, obtained from Detroit last winter, means some added strength in the box.

"Breaks" Still Hit Senators

Down in seventh place, the Washington Senators continue to struggle—a great team laboring against the "breaks." The Senators have lost five straight games to Philadelphia, four of them by one-run margins. Out of a total of 22 defeats this year, Washington has lost 13 of them by one-run margins! More than half of them. The scoring of just two more runs in each one of those 13 games would have meant that Washington would now be in second place, 1½ games behind the Athletics. No club ever got away to a more discouraging start than the Senators have this season.

At one period early in May the Senators lost five out of six straight games by one-run margins and now they have lost four of their last five in the same manner. Just a little more hitting in the pinches and Washington would be a pennant contending club, instead of a team that has lost 10 of its last 12 starts, half of those defeats being by one-run margins. However, it cannot be said that the Club has received tight pitching. Braxton and Jones have been the only pitchers to display good form in the last 10 games and even these two have also shown poorly at times. The absence of Liska, underhand star, has been felt. He has not pitched a game since May 14 when he had a record of two straight victories.

Percy Arliss Wins German Open Golf

BERLIN (AP)—Percy Arliss, British player who is professional at the Wannsee Club here, won the German open golf championship for the fourth successive year, May 26. His score for the 72 holes of medal play was 285.

Trailing the star British professional were four Americans. Horton Smith, who led the field at the end of the first 36 holes, scored 287; John C. Farrell, United States open champion, had 289 and Walter C. Hagen, British open titleholder, 290. Edward Dudley needed one more stroke than Hagen.

Aubrey Boomer coasted into sixth place with 294 and Sidney Brews, South Africa, had 301. Way back in the field was Joseph Turnesa, of New York, with 307, and Cyril J. H. Tolley of Great Britain with 308.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

THE Cathedral Hour at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon has always been one of the most interesting programs radiocast on that day, or, indeed, in the whole week, but its excellence is doubly appreciated now that several other good Sunday afternoon offerings have been discontinued.

For many weeks the Howard Barlow Symphony concerts which were given through Columbia for the hour beginning at 3 o'clock, were a delight to many listeners. Then came a number of occasions on which New York, Cincinnati and other symphony orchestras were radiocasting at the same time, but now after this feast of good things, music of this type is no longer offered at all on this afternoon.

The Cathedral Hour comes just late enough in the day to be heard by many people who have been taking their recreation out of doors in the early afternoon. Nothing could be more restful and satisfying under these circumstances than this musical service composed of the very best in sacred music from all sources.

Frank Knight makes no wordy announcements to interrupt the spell of the music and those who wish to know the titles of individual numbers must turn to the printed programs, which are carefully followed in this case.

Last Sunday two parts of Palestrina's "Missa Brevis" were sung by the Cathedral Choir. The "Kyrie" and "Agnus Dei" seemed to echo down the years from their sixteenth-century origin as if typifying steadily living Christianity amid the passing pageant of history. From the nature of the music itself, too, came a tendency to consider existence from a point above the narrow limits of time and space.

The reassuring solidity of Handel found its place in this radiocast in the motet "Trust in the Lord," and in a prelude from "Joshua." The former is well known as the "Largo." Two Gounod numbers, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" and "O Divine Redeemer," were sung by Dan Gridley, tenor, and Helen Oelheim, contralto, respectively.

This was a program typical of those offered every Sunday at this hour. It is one of the great advantages of radio that music of this kind can be enjoyed in view of their own gardens and trees by those who like to worship in the cathedral of the out of doors. D. M.

Patent Peace

OVER a long table two groups of men were discussing radio patents. This might not be unusual except that these two groups had been facing each other in court for several years on this subject. They had just come to an agreement whereby exchange of patents and other considerations were agreeable to both sides. Peace had been declared.

Such conferences have been going on for the last two years in radio, but this one was the most important of all, although it has had little or no notice in the press. One of these groups represented the great holder of the majority of radio patents in the United States. They had been in on these conferences every time before.

However, it was the first time for the second party, of interest in that they formed the backbone of the opposition to the first group, and had supported and headed the independent movement. Their coming to agreement probably means the end of important radio patent litigation. These two were the Radio Corporation of America, chief patent holder, and the Sparks-Withington Company of Sparton radio fame, leaders of the opposition.

Thus the radio litigation side of this new industry is drawing to a close, indicating stabilization all the way through. Every new industry has faced important patent wars and they have always been ultimately solved. They have meant compromise, but such efforts have proved worth while. The R. C. A. is to be congratulated on the change in its policy that has brought all these patent problems to such a rapid conclusion. V. D. H.

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES PORTRAYED IN EXHIBIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—How people lived on the Niagara frontier since the first tribes set up their tepees on the shores of the river is vividly portrayed in a series of exhibits which have been installed in the New York State Historical Building here.

Among the features are the models of the early vessels on Lake Erie, the Spaulding collection of Staffordshire and Spanish art objects and the two Indian rooms, which house the relics of the Indian period on Lake Erie.

"Music Hath Charms"

A man with hair in disarray and eyes wild ran about the corridors of the NBC studio playing a jewsharp. He cornered one person after another, forcing them to listen to his efforts.

Billy Carlino, NBC staff banjoist, had been asked to play a jewsharp obbligato to a hill-billy song a half-hour before it was to go on the air. He had never played a jewsharp before and was merely trying it out on everyone who crossed his path. Result? Success!

FLAGSTEAD GOES TO WASHINGTON

The announcement of the release of Ira Flagstead of the Boston American League Baseball Club to Washington for something more than the waiver price, came out of what was an apparently clear sky, but it was right in conformity with the policy of Manager William F. Carrigan to replace all the veteran material on the Boston Club with younger men in his process of rebuilding. Flagstead came to Boston in 1923 from Detroit in the deal which sent W. H. Collins and Derrill B. Pratt to the Tigers. H eswas one of the most conscientious players that ever performed for the Hub City and he leaves behind him a large host of friends and admirers.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Quantico Marines 2311, Annapolis 2295.

JUST CALLIOPE!

MRS. KATHERINE TIFT-JONES

CALLIOPE in business! It is difficult to imagine. I could only think of her as crooning lullabies to little children, or voicing some quaint philosophy of life—but business—never. And yet it is true. Calliope is a partner in a business concern—Tift-Jones and Kohler, although as she expresses it, "I'se in de business, but Mis' Florence am de business!"

This interesting pair have united their talents as "Radio Broadcasting Producers," believing as women are the spenders of the greater per cent of the moneys of the world, that women are best fitted to arrange programs which will appeal to feminine interest.

In talking to Mrs. Tift-Jones, alias Calliope, on this she said: "I have always been more or less of a sentimentalist, I guess, believing in beauty for the masses, never resigning myself to accept gracefully the ugliness which was offered on every hand to those of small means, somehow hanging on to the belief that some day business would wake up, and put some imagination—some romance—into its affairs. And at last the time has come. For some time now, the written page has had a lure—beautiful English has been used to describe the merchandise to be sold—colorful illustrations have illumined the page, and the interest has been intrigued often several minutes before the article has been mentioned at all.

"And so with radio merchandising, the clever manufacturer or jobber realizes that selling is simply supplying a need. Make the consumer want what you have, and your article is sold. And how to make him want something he does not even know of? Present it to him in such an alluring manner that his interest is aroused, and you do this, not by using force, but by first getting him to listen, then to look, and then you do not sell, he buys. But you asked me about Calliope—well, she 'jes growed.' She is made up of a large amount of love, memories of an old colored mammy, the quaint philosophy of the old-time Negroes, stories told at dusk of the wild creatures of the woods, and she is singing, always singing.

"She was born 'Calliope' when she served 'Mis' Jean for months each morning over WOR. At first glance, one would say, 'but what value has an old Negro character when it comes to selling dresses, aprons, furniture, etc.!' Well, I only know she had, for people listened in, because these two talked of many things apart from a department store, but as they talked the merchandising was mentioned, always with truth and accuracy, and always something to supply some need."

But Katherine Tift-Jones is not always Calliope. In her dramatization of Jackson Heights—"Tea Time at the Towers," she was herself, entertaining her friends each week in her own apartment in the Aeolian Hour, which she presented for 13 weeks, she again arranged music and poetry in a program of charm and individuality. Each Wednesday night for months she has been "Aunt Polly," wife of old Uncle Amos, keeping open house for the boys as the "Cabin Door" has swung open.

On May 30 she sails to England, to take Calliope, and her own lovely things of poetry and prose to the British.

Your radio receiver is dependent on the tubes you use for correct reproduction of broadcast programs.

When tubes are such an important item you cannot afford to take a chance on inferior brands. CeCo Tubes will give you the full measure of radio enjoyment. Sold everywhere.

Enjoy the CeCo Couriers over the Columbia chain Mondays at 7:30 eastern standard time.

CeCo Radio Tubes

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, no call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 31

Concert Artist

George O'Brien, tenor (WJZ Chain). Four melodious ballads. 8 p. m.

Talks

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie—WJZ Chain). The old cry of "Hey Rube!" 7:30 p. m.

Vice-President Curtis, Sir Esme Howard, Don Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Ambassadors from Great Britain and Spain (WPG, WEAF and CBS). Speaking at the formal dedication of Atlantic City's new municipal auditorium, said to be the largest in the world. 10 p. m.

Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas Senator Wesley L. Jones, Washington (WEAF Chain transcontinental). On the right to vote of citizens of the District of Columbia. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Anniversary Program (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Beginning third year of consecutive radiocasting. 8 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). Five "Show Boat" numbers. You'll also like the lyrics in Willard Robison's "Wake Up, Chillun, Wake Up." 8:30 p. m.

"Broadway Melodies" (NBC Pacific). From "pops" to "ops." 10 p. m.

Instrumental

Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain transcontinental). West Coast Maestro Dolin's hour program of ballet, operatic and symphonic favorites. 4 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). The Waltz King, Strauss, in various moods. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Bonnie Laddie (WJZ). Four numbers. 7 p. m.

Landt Trio (WEAF, WFJC, WKY). Jack White, piano soloist. 7:45 p. m.

Last Act of Lehar's "Count of Luxembourgh" (Philco—WJZ Chain). 9:30 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—CBS). In romantic mood. 11 p. m.

Educational

Henry M. Hyde (RCA—NBC Pacific). Again on "Visible Stars" with good surrounding orchestral program. 8 p. m.

Sketches

Geoffrey O'Hara's "Guns" (CBS). Based on the World War, composed recently. "Story in a Song" period. 8 p. m.

"Mary and Bob" (CBS). Watching the Festival of the Dragon in San Francisco's Chinatown. 9 p. m.

"Schraderstown" (Schrador — WEAF Chain). The Sleeping Lion is aroused. 9:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Stepping out of character, the players will tell one of their own. 7 p. m.

"The Dairy" (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart and musicians. 9 p. m.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Lannie Ross, tenor soloist. 6:30 p. m.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven WJZ Chain transcontinental). Across the border into southern California. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6 p. m.

Hal Kemp's orchestra (WEAF, WRC, WFJC, WKY). Manger grill unit. 7:05 p. m.

"Then and Now" (CBS). New interpretations of old themes. 8:30 p. m.

Challengers (Hudson—Essex—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A musical biography of Albert Von Tilzer. 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WJZ, WREN). From Pennsylvania grill. 10:30 p. m.

"Doc" West; Lois Bennett; male quartet (West—CBS transcontinental). "Little Show" numbers. 10:30 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Jean Goldkette's music, blackface comedy, feminine trio. 10 p. m.

Troeaderans (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

SOVIET GENERAL SENT TO CRUSH REBELLION

LONDON (AP)—A Riga dispatch to the Daily Mail states that a revolt had broken out in Bokhara, which is that part of Russian Turkestan which borders on Afghanistan, and that General Budenny, inspector of Soviet cavalry, had been sent to crush it.

The Soviet general was said to have left Moscow by airplane to reach the affected area as quickly as possible. Red outposts were said to have met with serious defeats during the past month, especially near the Afghan border.

MODEL CITY AT SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A model city, planted with shrubs, plants, and trees native to northern New Jersey, was a feature of the annual spring flower show of the Oranges, just held here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OUTDOOR painted display and commercial sign business, operating in three middle west states; $62,000 gross volume last year and growing; brick and tile studio with 9000 foot floor space on property 86x185; 70,000 square feet of steel buildings, modern and in fine condition, all under contract; would like to retire; unusual opportunity. Address P. O. Box 1126, Fargo, N. D.

HELP WANTED

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS and earn $4 to $12 daily; our line is unique, original and attractive, consisting of Colored Parchment and Etching Folders—Engraved and Flashy Printed Effects and other Novelties; we deliver; liberal commission; liberal monthly bonus. Write now for Pocket Guide and Rule Book giving complete information; references required. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Inc., 1957 Eighth Ave. West, Seattle, Wash.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties, rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1835a G Street, N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 211 East Lafayette Ave.—4 rooms, kitchenette and bath, porch; 2nd floor. Phone Homewood 8547-W.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $40 up. Apply 454 Huntington Avenue.

FALL RENTALS CAMBRIDGE

We are leasing suites in new apartment houses for occupancy October 1, 1929. Best locations convenient to Harvard Square subway. Attractive rents. We also have desirable suites for immediate occupancy.

H. E. WHITING, *Representing*
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
1374 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Harvard Sq. Porter 1380

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

To rent, lower apartment, 8 rooms and bath, separate entrances, 4 minutes to depot. Tel. evenings, Winchester 1085.

TO RENT, JULY AND AUGUST—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, on Lynn Shore Drive, directly across from beach; reasonable rates. Call Breakers 3725 between 6-8 p. m. or write F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL SACRIFICE; owner leaving town June 1; furnished or unfurnished cool 6-room apartment, 2 baths; convenient to all transit; best residential section. Apt. A1, 21 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 9824.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW
AND HOW

Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's home. Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing other trips to points of interest. Our cars are driven by experienced chauffeur guides at reasonable prices.

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
681 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Kenmore 6512-3-4

BUNGALOWS TO LET

FOR RENT—A bungalow on Newfound Lake in the White Mountains; no housekeeping; meals at inn; all conveniences; completely furnished; ideal place for children. HILLSIDE INN, East Hebron, N. H.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE moderate capital and services to invest in going business; please give full details. R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESTAURANT, tea room near New York University; successful business; opportunity for expansion; 4-year lease, terms arranged. Box X-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR RENT—Summer cottage in choice location at Southwest Harbor, near Bar Harbor, Me.; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric lights, completely furnished; garage. Call Aspinwall 9762, or write J. N. STANLEY, 757 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE—Unusually attractive cottage, 2 large, 2 smaller chambers, bath, maid's room and bath, living-dining room, sitting room, den, kitchen, all antique furniture, fireplace, electricity, hardwood floors; season $800. A. G., Box 378, Kennebunkport.

CARPET CLEANING

It Will Soon Be Cleaning Time
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc.

Care for your rugs and carpets, shampooing process. Free storage to Sept. 1st. Insurance on each rug up to $50. Free call and delivery in Greater New York and Westchester Co. Telephone Mott Haven 5776 and 1313.

COUNTRY BOARD

LARGE airy room, good country food, quiet surroundings in farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath; photographs on request. PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N.H.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2263

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2858

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO QUILTS, 150 years old, blue and pink; perfect condition; $25 each. MRS. M SORN-BORGER, 21 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass.

FURRIERS

"COLD STORAGE FOR FURS"
Repairs and remodeling at summer prices; personal service, with assurance of satisfaction. Please call Hancock 4186. THOS. I. McMACKIN, Furrier, 12 West St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Berkshire Hills in summer; Cambridge, Mass., in winter; woman, good cook; man, to some outside work; write giving references and wages desired. 12 St. Ronan Terrace, New Haven, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN wanted to sell Cadillac, La Salle and Chevrolet cars; steady work and good pay for experienced salesmen; recommendations required. H. C. LINTOTT, 275 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

SALESMAN for security business to house dealing only in investment stocks; liberal commission paid. J. R. BOWMAN CO., Inc., 53 State St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, experience necessary, good manager, in private home on Long Island where there are many in help; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS HERBERT, 15 W. 67th St., New York City. Endicott 1877.

COOK and waitress (assist chambermaid); rest home near New York City; references G-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED — Someone to manage the kitchen end of a household of adults, most of whom go to business; offers a home and adequate pay to right person. G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED: Young girl (Christian Scientist preferred) stenographer and typist; $18 weekly. Beaumont Studios, 445 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, homes for 4 cunning black and white kittens and 1 gray and white, 7 weeks old. Call Franklin 2461, Apartment 1023.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED: Return load from New Jersey, New York City or vicinity June 1 or 2; also load from Maine, about June 19. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

BEVERLY, MASS.—One of the largest homes recently opened for a few paying guests; Bothrop St. on Shore Drive; exceptional opportunity. Phone 854 Beverly.

QUIET, thoroughly comfortable, well appointed private home has accommodations for paying guests. MRS. HARRIET M. CHAPIN, Sharon, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS TUNED
Player Piano Repairing. 25 years Steinway, Chickering and Vose expert. Ken. 8087. E. J. BARNES, 104 Belvidere St., Boston.

PRINTING

PRINTING: 250-20 lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $3; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

REAL ESTATE

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

For Sale—Land of the Sky; owner of most modern residential apartment house building, overlooking Asheville Golf and Country Club, and Grove Park Inn will sell on a 10 per cent basis; consisting of 8 completely furnished 4 and 5 rooms each apartments, built by a Chicago man. This property would suit some one who wishes to rest and play golf. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1858.

FOR SALE — A Pre-Revolutionary Dwelling, ideally situated in Hyde-Park, Mass., 25 miles south of Boston. This property consists of a dwelling, barn and outbuildings, 18 acres of orchard and field land; would make a very attractive summer residence. BREWSTER BROS., Inc., 76 State St., Newburyport, Mass.

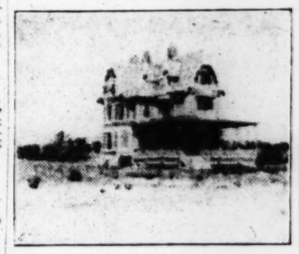
OAK HILL VILLAGE

offers that rare combination of rural quiet and urban convenience which every man desires but which is so hard to find.

It is a place where children can romp in the fields, where flowers and shrubbery can be grown and the comfort and quietude of real country life enjoyed. Carefully restricted.

Illustrated Folder on Request
CHARLES R. DAVIS
138 Arnold Road, Newton Centre, Mass.
Tel. Cen. Newton 2020

RAHWAY, N. J.—Attractive modern house, 7 rooms and tiled bath, open fireplace, vestibule hall, best residential section; 62½x174 feet; trees, shrubbery, etc.; leaving town; $13,500. W. HOWELL, Rahway 642-W.



SEA GIRT, NEW JERSEY—For rent, season 1929; price on application; good tenant first consideration; directly on ocean; park of 20 acres in rear; living rooms, six bedrooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, electricity, city water, new gas range; two-car garage; golf links at Spring Lake 1 mile north. Address owner, MARRIOTT C. MORRIS, 119 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Choice section of town; desirable detached brick home; contains 10 well-designed rooms and 3 baths; 2-car brick garage; price $30,000. COL. F. G. KELLOND, 2804 24th Place N. W.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 State Street Boston

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, BACK BAY—2 connecting rooms with private bath in beautiful home. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 256 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Kenmore 6033.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 119 Sutherland Rd., Suite M—Two large, cheerful rooms in private home, with or without board, for those desiring rest and study; 20 minutes from church. Regent 4148-R.

CLIFFWOOD BEACH, N. J.—To let, 2 light housekeeping rooms, bath; sea view; week or month. FINDLAY, Box 154, Cliffwood, N. J.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—For rent one or two furnished rooms; private home; quiet, sunny; fine view; station walking distance; breakfast. MRS. A. H. WILSON, Division Driveway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Large room; 2 gentlemen or business couple; private home near depot; board if desired. 424 Hancock Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, 954 West End—Exceptionally large, cool front rooms; double, single; private apartment. Academy 8751. WELLS.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Exceptionally attractive large front room; single, double; near Riverside. TRIGGS, Apt. 3F.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St. (Apt. 2)—Clean, comfortable, exceptional, singles $8 to $10; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th, Apt. 12—Large airy room, all conveniences, quiet surroundings; summer rates. Edgecombe 9441.

N. Y. C., 504 West 111th, Apt. 63—Exceptionally large sunny room, only roomer, elevator, near bath; business lady; $8.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 101st St., Apt. 4-E—Desirable newly furnished rooms, running water; modern, homey atmosphere.

N. Y. C., 220 West 107th St., Apt. 51—Bright sunny front room, one or two; newly decorated; kitchen privileges.

RESERVATIONS
FOR
CITY—COUNTRY—SHORE
ACCOMMODATIONS
THE SERVICE BUREAU
256 Huntington Avenue, Boston

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Furnished room in desirable home, middle-aged man preferred. Monroe Ave., section. 725 Averill Ave. Evenings.

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WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Sunny, pleasant room, in new house; for 2 business girls or women; hands to clean and care; reasonable. Tel. Parkway 5800-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG executive leaving book field seeks place where loyalty, responsibility, intelligence, honesty, adaptability, education are needed; excellent references. Box M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT woman desires position as companion to one needing attention; care of children; willing to travel. Phone Billings 3632, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

HOTEL accommodation for two adults for summer in mountains adjacent New York City; send full details. H. MAIMIN, 595 West End Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

LIGHT housekeeping apartment in summer home of owner, on mountainside overlooking Woodstock; piano available; also studio. P. O. Box 314, Woodstock, N. Y.

7-room cottage on a bluff overlooking beach at Manomet, Mass.; is for rent for month of July, $225 for the month. W. H. CLEVELAND, Manomet, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.

FOR SALE—Ideal 8-room house, lake front, furnished; bath, electricity, ice, wood, garage. OWNER, 146 Pleasant St., Laconia, N. H.

SUMMER HOME FOR SALE—Bay Park, L. I., N. Y., attractively furnished bungalow, 3 rooms, screened porch, all conveniences, beach, easy commuting. $17,000, terms. BENJAMIN, LYNbrook 623-J or WHItehall 5946.

TEACHER

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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Good Will Gold Bond Guaranteed Used Cars

Reconditioned and priced low with a Guarantee by a FIRM OF REPUTATION.

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The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

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WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
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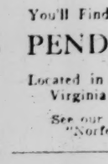
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND



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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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Makes a Lovely Gift

SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry China—Glass
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Cakes Sandwiches Mayonnaise Beaten Biscuits
Pineapple and Marshmallow-Fudge-Layer Cakes are Jack Horner's Specialties
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
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English Crisp Bread
Made by Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.

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Established 1866
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Amoco Gas
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Delicious Breads, Pies, Cakes

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Permanent Waving Shampooing
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Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope-Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

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ROANOKE, VA.
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
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FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
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Before you invest, *investigate;*
don't take chances. If you do not know about it, let us find out for you; it's far better to be sure than to be poor.
UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

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REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGE LOANS
First Hunt. Natl. Bank Bldg.

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Complete Garage Service
STORAGE
Fourth Avenue at Twelfth Street

GROVES-THORNTON HARDWARE COMPANY
Hardware *Radios*
832 Fifth Ave. Phone 9131

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BERWYN COURT
15 Nevern Square, London, S. W. 5. Two Minutes from Earls Court Station—Inclusive terms from £2-12-6 per week, 10/- per day, bed & breakfast 7/6; excellent cuisine, constant hot water, gas fires in bedrooms, divan beds, separate tables. Frobisher 3129.

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL 13 Collingham Rd., London, S. W. 5—Just off Cromwell Rd.; within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 6179.

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S.W.5
Pleasantly situated. Good locality, comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth.

ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES
Write for Illustrated Tariff

HOTEL ELIZABETH
12 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS
Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable hotel, one minute Hyde Park. Good food, good cooking. Terms from three guineas. Paddington 1754.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. Phone Kelvin 8289.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trebovir Road, London, S. W. 5; 2 minutes from Earl's Court Station; inclusive terms from 3 guineas per week or 10/6 per day; room and breakfast from 7/6; no extras; constant hot water, radio; electric cuisine of the best; very comfortable beds. 'Phone Frobisher 4094-5 (private exchange).

2 LANCASTER PLACE, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3
Comfortably appointed private hotel; gas fires in bedrooms, good cuisine; 13 minutes West End; inclusive from 3½ gns.; partial board quoted if desired. Phone: Primrose 2219.

LONDON—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, full or partial board, gas fires, constant hot water; large garden; charming and quiet position; easy access city and West End.—MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Putney 3906.

LONDON HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; fixed terms; board-residence 20/-; separate cubicles; temporary visitors £2.2.0. week; every comfort. Phone Padd. 7732.

LONDON, Devonshire House Hotel, 6 & 7 Princes Square, Hyde Park, W. 2—Best English cooking, constant hot water; very central; single rooms from 2½ guineas, double £4.14.6. Phone Park 7137.

LONDON, 12 Endsleigh St., W. C. 1—Mrs. Beatty offers bed and breakfast from 6/- nightly, or weekly terms; clean, comfortable, quiet; gas fires, hot water; suits pressed. Phone Museum 7042.

LONDON, Bayswater, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Well-appointed private hotel; gas fires, good table, from 2½ gns.; highly recommended. Park 6751.

Near a Christian Science church
THE GORDON HOTEL
25 Pembridge Square, London, W. 2
An ideal home; quiet, central, warm, cheerful. Terms from 2½ gns. single, 6 gns. double.

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS
Tel. Park 2964 London, W.2
leading shops; excellent cooking and service; garden; moderate inclusive terms.
Comfortable Private Hotel; central, near

OLDEST LARGEST
QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot & cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table, 12/- per day, 3½ to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474, Box K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Rd., Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER ERNEST A. NEALE
19 Werrington St., N. W. 1
LONDON
Phone Museum 1980

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT seeks active partnership in merchants or manufacturing business in London; sum available according to prospects. K 2299, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS and earn from £5 to £20 per week. Write for details of our unique Scholarship offer. DIXON INSTITUTE OF ADVERTISING, Dept. 75, 195 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear Corset or Belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12a Baker St., W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 6439

DANCING

Miss MARGARET BARRACLOUGH Specialist in BALL ROOM DANCING Greek & Operatic Classes
Practice Dances held fortnightly.
Studio: 105A GLOUCESTER RD., S.W.7.
Phone Western 5041

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives entirely private lessons. The Season's Dances. Court Curtsey, 9 Hertford St., Mayfair. Grosvenor 3119.

The Deane Studio
Specialise in Teaching
BALL ROOM DANCING
Classes held in
Operatic, Greek and Character Dancing
5 Leonard Place, Kensington High St.
London, W. 8. PHONE WESTERN 0162

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ADA ROSE, 10 A Orchard Street (Nr. Selfridges), W. 1. Dressmaker to town & country ladies; renovations, etc.; over fifteen years' experience; own materials; ladies valeted.

FROCKS and COATS—Good cut and style; ladies' own materials made up if desired. Moderate charges. Paddington 8276.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
412 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5133
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9393

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY, Ltd., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 4 Walbrook, London, E. C. 4. City 9555.

THE KEY
DOMESTIC AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY for Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff, etc. Special care given to meet individual needs.
64 GEORGE STREET, BAKER STREET
London, W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 9337

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT—Unfurnished, pleasant 3-roomed flat, bathroom, electric light, gas. 1 Murray Ave. Phone Ravensbourne 4667.

LONDON—Ground floor flat furnished, 2 bedrooms (3 single), dining, drawing room (baby grand) opens into small conservatory and garden; bath, gas cooker (penny slot); electric light and power; woman cleans 2 hours morning; good neighbourhood, close park, river, tennis, bowls; near stations, trams, buses and shops. June, July and August or part. £1, ons. self-contained. Apply OWNER, 40 Deneraile St., Putney Bridge, S. W. 6.

LONDON, Paddington & Kensington Districts—Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water, electric light and power. E. BLASKETT & SON, Office 63 Queen's Gardens, W. 2. Phone Paddington 3143.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Comfortable furnished flat 3 rooms, kitchen, geyser bath; light, sunny; 4 months, 35/- gns. per week. K-1795, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE

SABLES. Lady wishes to dispose of 4 Russian skins; good condition, beautiful tails; £35 or offer, also 3 Canadian, £15. K-2218, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THREE good pedigree wire-haired Fox Terriers, 3 months; £5 each. DUNCAN, The White Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WOOD-ENGRAVING REPRODUCTIONS of London churches; Sloane Terrace, others, and Adelphi Terrace, SUN RAY STORE, 48b Earls Court Rd., London (nr. Kensington High St.).

FRENCH MILLINERY

LONDON. MARIE LOUISE. MAZET 36 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3 Original and exclusive Paris Models. Ladies' Hats remodelled, latest fashions. Moderate prices. Speciality large fittings. Phone Sloane 1775.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—Attractive modern Georgian House, nine rooms, two bathrooms; fine residential district; central heating; double garage; hard tennis court; garden; £5,500. Box K-2215, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

ENFIELD—Furnished house to let for summer, 4 bedrooms, all electrical conveniences garage; fine position, 30 minutes from King's Cross; 4½ guineas weekly. 35 Chase Green Avenue. Phone Enfield 2322.

LONDON, N.—Unfurnished modern 7-roomed double fronted house, electric light, phone; (might sell). "WEARE," 12 Oakway, Shortlands, Kent.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 149 Lansdowne Rd., Kensington Park, W. 11. Park 3140.

MOTOR CARS

REID, STOFFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3348—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house-lighting sets and wireless.

OFFICES TO LET

DUBLIN, Grafton Street, 2nd Floor—Large sunny room. Apply c/o REDDY, 13 Stephen Green, Dublin.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W.1, Close to Baker Street Stations—A quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Padd. 3362.

POST VACANT

USHER, SURREY—Wanted, reliable COOK-GENERAL, all duties; 2 in family. K-2205, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—General maid required, about 20, for 2 persons in maisonette; personal character required; present maid 20 years. MRS. MORGAN, c/o Ryden Bros., 303 West End Lane, London, N. W. 6.

LONDON—Young lady required as household help and companion for family of three. 37 Drewstead Rd., Streatham, Eng.

POST WANTED

LADY requires post as housekeeper, companion or receptionist; experienced; willing to be of service in any useful capacity; has done some secretarial work. Box K-1852, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST required as cook-general, good references; London only; preferably single handed with Christian Scientists preferred. K 2220, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REQUIRED by Scottish lady, good business position, bookkeeper, or position of trust; any offer considered. MISS BRUCE, c/o Batt, 24 Westbourne Square, Paddington, London.

YOUNG LADY desires post as secretary-stenographer. Has recently reliable experienced in office routine. K 2217, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG MAN (16) desirous of learning trade as plumber seeks openings; willing and energetic. A. SIMPSON, 30 Ellis Street, London, S. W. 6.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON—Well-furnished bedroom with board except lunch week days 3 guineas per week; also smaller room 12/6. K-2213, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

GENTLEFOLK—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; food and service optional. Queen's Gate London, Kelvin 8848, K 1952, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON CHELSEA Conveniently situated between the King's Road and S. Kensington; 2 rooms, partly furnished; vacant end of June; 1 or 2 ladies; use of bathroom and kitchenette. K 476, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Facing Hyde Park and Tube. Five Minutes Piccadilly — Charming bed-sitting rooms & service suites; newly decorated throughout; hot & cold water in bedrooms; first class valeting. 9 Lancaster Gate Terrace, Paddington 8978.

LONDON, Earls Court—Two unfurnished rooms, together or separate; meals & service if required. Chef, Frobisher 6031. K 647, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. C. 1—2 Furnished bed-sitting rooms, gas fires, etc. 12/6 & 16/6 per week; suit ladies. K 2221 The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Hyde Park—Lady's charming house, suites, double, single rooms gas fires, constant hot water; excellent service. 8 Lancaster Gate Terrace. Phone Paddington 6025.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms from 35/- including attendance and bath; meals optional. 6 Pembridge Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Park 1334.

LONDON—Large & small well-furnished bed-sitting rooms with service; breakfast; private residence; very central. 21 Taviton Street Gordon Sq., W. C.

LONDON—Bed-sitting bedroom, well fed, 37/6; bed-sitting room Q1/-; gas fires, geyser. Write only MRS. TRIPP, 58 Niton Street, Fulham, S. W. 6.

LONDON, Streatham Hill—Furnished sitting room and bedroom; good travelling facilities; telephone; garden. 49 Telford Avenue, S. W. 2.

LONDON—Large unfurnished room, convenient for suit business lady. Apply 9 Langley Mansions, Vauxhall Park, S. W. 8. Nr. Victoria.

LONDON, EAST SHEEN, S. W. Three well furnished sunny rooms; kitchen-scullery; garden; ground floor. SPENCER, 3 Elm Road.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH—Large unfurnished room in lady's quiet flat; share kitchen and bathroom. Write 31 Lee Park, S. E. 3.

LONDON—Swiss cottage, N. W. 6; unfurnished redecorated suite, 2 rooms & kitchenette, use bath. Tel. Hampstead 6360.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting room, gas fire and ring, divan; terms moderate. 43a Russell Road, Kensington.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Wanted in June a large or 2 smaller unfurnished rooms, near by Sloane Square Station, by lady in business all day; Christian Scientists preferred. K 2212, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REQUIRED by business woman, large unfurnished room or rooms, moderate rent; in or near Chelsea district. K 2216, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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AMY WINTER
Teacher of Elocution
Public Speaking & Reading
Reciting & Acting
129 St. Mark's Road, London, W. 10
Park 4923

LONDON—Daily tuition for children; German for adults; English for foreigners. Apply to MISS WINSLOE, The Service Bureau, 159a Kensington High St., W. 8. Kelvin 9317.

MISS ANNIE C. PEARCE, L. R. A. M. (Silver Medallist, R. A. M.)
PIANOFORTE
"Lyncote," 70 Palmerston Road
Buckhurst Hill, Essex
Wanstead, E. 11 & District visited

PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, ORCHESTRAS and CHOIRS
The Misses Simmons & Grant
Tower House, Sheen Lane,
LONDON, S. W. 14.

ROY ELLETT, A. R. A. M.
Solo-Pianist and Accompanist
PIANOFORTE Lessons and Coaching
4 Randolph Road, London, W. 9
Phone: Primrose 2511

SHORTHAND—TYPEWRITING
Mrs. Bartholomew trains quickly and thoroughly. 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. Park 7986.

TOURS

COMING TO ENGLAND
Ex regular officers with automobiles are available to take visitors touring British Isles; tours arranged or day trips from London. Boers not at Southampton if required. Tariff on application. Phone Putney 4063—or write K 2168, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
(L. T. Snell, J. P., F. A. I.; S. P. Bird, F. A. I., P. A. S. I.; S. H. Crosse, F. S. I., F. A. I., P. A. S. I.; C. E. Raffell)
Auctioneers, Surveyors
Valuers and Estate Agents
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When: Nineteenth century.

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Yet Thoreau had gifts to make to the world, and he made them unconcernedly whether the world heeded or not. He was a lecturer and a contributor to magazines and newspapers, astonishing and embarrassing his editors and his audiences by the unexpected import of his discourses. Once a committee attempted to stop his impending lecture upon John Brown, but Thoreau admonished them: "I did not send to you for advice, but to announce that I am to speak." Only two of his books were issued during his lifetime: "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" and "Walden." Those and his posthumous works are still read delightedly today by those who can appreciate his exquisite observations and descriptions of nature. Thoreau was a man apart, living in a world of abstractions, passing his days in "that glorious society called solitude."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How does the modern girl make use of an iron?—*Random Ramblings* 20
2. What price are daffodil bulbs bringing in London? — *Home Building, Equipment, Gardening Page* 20
3. How many airplanes were built in the United States last year?—*News Section* 20
4. What new source of rubber has been found? — *World News Cartoon* 20
5. Who is the author of "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"? —*One Minute Biographies.* 20

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What Is Your Percentage

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Pan-American Members

The countries that belong to the Pan-American Union are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Los Angeles Times: An Indiana man has invented a device by which salt can be shaken from a salt shaker. This is one of those revolutionary inventions that really revolutionize.

President's Flag

The flag of the President of the United States consists of the President's seal in bronze on a blue background, with a large white star in each corner. This design also appears in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House.

Springfield Republican: There'll be literally money to burn—billions of dollars—when the new paper currency begins to displace the old after July 1.

Lady Finger

Many of the finest varieties of bananas cannot be exported on account of their tender skin, among them being the "lady finger" banana of the Canary Island, which is only about three inches long.

Indianapolis News: Will American college men please note that the Duke of Gloucester went half around the world to put a garter on the Emperor of Japan?

Argentina's Population

In Argentina the population numbers only six to the square mile, in comparison with 30 to the square mile in the United States. One-fifth of the inhabitants reside in Buenos Aires.

A Quotation for Today

IF A great thing can be done at all it can be done easily, but it is the ease with which the apple tree blossoms after long years of patient preparation.—ANON.

The Children's Corner

A Day on the Farm

"CHEER-up—cheer-up," sang a big, fat robin in the apple tree, "spring is here—spring is here." And little Bessie, who lived on a big farm, sat up and rubbed her eyes. The sun was already shining through the window, so Bessie jumped from her bed and looked out.

Spring is such a busy time on the farm and there are so many new things to watch and to play with! Bessie smiled as she remembered that yesterday she had found a new red and white calf with curly hair in the barn, and in a snug nest in the haymow old Mrs. Tabbie Cat had been washing and tending four tiny, cuddly kittens.

Already this morning she could see Daddy working over in the cornfield harrowing the ground to make a fine soft bed for the seed corn. Round and round the field he went behind the four big horses that switched their tails and nodded their heads. At his heels ran Jock, the collie dog, jumping and barking.

"Come and see my new pigs," called brother Frank from the yard.

"Come and see my new lambs," called brother Jimmie who stood beside him.

So Bessie went down and into the barnyard where Frank pointed out ten tiny, clean, white piggies.

"They are so cunning," said Bessie, "but are they yours?"

"Yes," said Frank. "Daddy gave them to me and I am to care for them and feed them all through the summer. Then in the fall I shall take them to the fair and perhaps win a prize."

"Where are your lambs, Jimmie?" asked Bessie.

"In the orchard," said Jimmie and he helped her to climb on the back of Prince, the little brown pony, so that she might ride down the lane to see them.

In the orchard a big flock of sheep were quietly nibbling the grass and the lambs played around them. Jimmie picked out the little twin lambs, one black and one white, that were to be his very own.

"I love lambs," said Bessie, "because you can pet them." She put her arm around the little black lamb and laid her cheek on his soft fleece.

"Ba-a-a," said the lamb, rubbing its little black nose in Bessie's hand.

"Will you take them to the fair, too, Jimmie?" asked Bessie.

"No," said Jimmie, "but when they are grown I shall clip the wool and have a nice warm blanket made for my bed."

"Frank has pigs and Jimmie has lambs. May I have something to care for, too, Mother?" asked Bessie when they were back in the house.

"You and I," said Mother, "will take care of the chickens. And this afternoon we shall have a big surprise. The little chickens will be ready to come out."

"OO-oo," said Bessie, "I can hardly wait."

After dinner Mother took Bessie into the room where the big incubator stood and such a chorus of peep-peep-peeps as there was to be heard! And when Mother opened the door of the incubator and pulled out the trays, there stood all the sturdy little yellow chicks calling to the world that they were ready to come out and begin to grow.

Mother showed Bessie how to pick up each little ball of down and tenderly dip its tiny bill into a cup of milk to teach it how to get its first drink. Then they were tucked away in boxes lined and covered with soft wool blanket to keep them warm for the night.

"Very soon," said Mother, "we can put them outdoors in their snug little houses where they can grow and be happy all day, and when their feathers begin to show we can put them in the big hen yard.

"And I can help to feed them and keep their pans filled with clean water," said Bessie happily.

And when the robin sang his good night song from the orchard sweet with apple blossoms, Bessie went to sleep dreaming of little pigs and frisky lambs and a great flock of nice white chickens.

"Come and See My New Pigs," Called Frank.

Hippety Hop

Hippety hop, hippety hop,
Hoppity, hippety, hippety hop.
Hopping along, skipping along,
Skipping and hopping and skipping along,
Hoppity hip, hoppity hip,
Hippety, hoppity, hoppity hip,
Skipping along, hopping along,
Hopping and skipping and hopping along.

* * *

Now, my dear, let me see
If you can do this dance for me.

R. K. GOSWIN.

Ask This

Q. Why is it harder to spell purple than green?

A. Because green is spelled with more e's (ease).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! When I heard that awful roar and the wind began to blow so hard I couldn't imagine what had happened!
"You'd better come back here," he said, and I did—and in a hurry, at that—
But it wasn't long before someone said, "All right, hop in"—and the Boss picked me up and put me in the airplane and climbed in after me.
But it soon stopped as suddenly as it had begun and I looked around and there was the Boss laughing at me to beat the band!
COLONIAL
Then the big roar began again and a moment later we were going lickety-split across the field!—My, wasn't I excited!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

May Day

Pasadena, Calif.

THE fragrance of a loving thought was pleasantly manifested when, as a suitable May Day remembrance, the children of the H. W. Longfellow School this year sent a floral shower to the 270 patients in the War Veterans Hospital at San Fernando.

A veritable avalanche of the loveliest blossoms to be found in their home gardens made it possible for the children to fill brilliantly hued May baskets (made in school and eagerly offered) with a wealth of decorative material. Long stemmed flowers were used in fashioning bouquets for the dining room and wards. Then, as a final and most eloquent effort, the daintiest and more diminutive buds and flowers were patiently fashioned into distinctive boutonnieres. These, with the stems gayly wound in tinfoil, formed individual gifts for each veteran.

To say that there was rejoicing in the hospital when the decorations were in place and the little nosegays brightened the luncheon tables and trays is only a mild expression of the happiness that prevailed and the pleasant memories evoked by this loving manifestation of the children's constructive thought.

Dollie Likes Her Home

"DOLLIE," thoroughbred English setter, had been wandering for days about the streets of Oakland, Calif., when she was picked up by attachés of the city pound and given special care. According to an item in the Oakland Tribune, sent us by Mrs. J. N. L., the dog seems to have caught the spirit of the pound, for it wasn't long before she brought in a pigeon which had met with a mishap, and a few days later she came in with a rabbit which had been caught in some barbed wire. We are quite sure, too, that the dog's motives should not be questioned in showing up one day with a fish from a near-by estuary to share the happy home.

In Lighter Vein

Spoiled It

"Yes, suh, dat ol' clock kep' good enough time 'til Mose done bought dat radio."

"What happened?"

"Well, now, every time dey announces de time he always has to set the clock forward a couple of houahs."

Little Girl (as aunt prepares to cut the cake): "Can you remember what your feelings were when you were a little girl, Auntie?"

Passing Show

Commencement Day

All the letter carriers
Are wearing brand new clothes,
All the letter boxes
Are draped in colored bows.
Maidens selling postage stamps
Are wearing frocks of tulle—
It is gay commencement day
At Correspondence School.

—*Judge.*

Where's That?

The traveler, anxious to make conversation, turned to the other occupant of the compartment, and remarked: "Not much news nowadays. How are things in China? Do you know?"

"No, I don't," said the other. "I travel in tin."—*The Traveler.*

A Word a Day

Illusion

An illusion may, or may not, have some material basis, but in either case it denotes something that has no actuality.

The Latin words *in* and *ludere* mean "to play in or play upon," and combine in *illudere* to mean "to mock or deceive." Something that misleads by producing a false impression, by giving an unreal appearance, without intention, is an illusion. It thus differs from "delusion," which is the conscious creating of an erroneous concept.

"Hallucination" is a species of deception, but one in which there is no definite ground to work upon. An illusion consists either in perceiving a totally wrong object in the place of a right one or in investing the right object with the wrong attributes, as when a man on a dark night takes a bush or dwarf tree to be an animal. In a more general sense, the word is frequently used to denote a false show or a deceptive appearance, and also the creation of a fanciful rather than false conception to take the place of fact.

Il-lu'-sion should sound like i-lu'-zhun, stressing the second syllable. Sound *i* as in *till*, first *u* as in *use*, second *u* as in *circus*.

"They have still many illusions to correct."

Note: Webster's first choice to be accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Slowly Move the Wheels Toward Disarmament

THE meetings of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission have left feelings of mingled hope and disappointment. The hope has sprung from President Hoover's strong pronouncement in favor not merely of limitation but of reduction of naval armaments and the enthusiasm with which that pronouncement has been received by public opinion everywhere, especially throughout the English-speaking world. The disappointment has sprung from the failure of the commission to make any equivalent progress toward military disarmament among the armed nations of Europe. It is a great thing, however, that a basis for an agreement about cruisers, destroyers and submarines between the leading naval powers now seems to be in sight, for a success in the naval sphere is certain to make easier a later success in the land sphere.

Disarmament is an essential element in the progress toward world peace. The present-day machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the "Bryan" treaties, the Pact of Paris, the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington treaties, and so forth, are all "contractual" obligations. That is to say, they depend upon the honor of the signatories for their observance. There is no effective policeman behind them. If the nations continue, despite the treaties, to maintain gigantic armaments, it will be a proof that they do not, in fact, believe in the efficacy of the treaties and rely upon war and not upon peaceful procedure as the protection of their security and their rights.

Further, the large armaments can only be maintained by persuading the electorate to pay for them. This can only be done either by arousing suspicion and fear about the intentions and character of other nations or by glorifying the art and profession of war. Europe was deluged with propaganda of this kind before the World War, and there is still much of it in all countries which seek to maintain large armaments. People on both sides of the Atlantic will realize how much propaganda of this nature has been put out by the advocates of big navies, both in Great Britain and in the United States, since the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference two years ago. Large armaments, in fact, are one of the major causes of war.

At the same time, complete disarmament is not the road to peace. Some armaments are still necessary for legitimate self-defense, just as policemen are necessary for internal security. Some armaments are necessary if peace-loving nations are to be able to take effective collective action to prevent war. The road to universal peace is clearly by steadily reducing armaments and simultaneously substituting collective guarantees that pacific modes of settlement will be respected for the old system by which every nation depended upon war as the means of securing its rights and its national policy.

The only firm foundation for that limitation and reduction in the armaments of all nations to the modest levels which are necessary to end the propaganda for war is the Pact of Paris, which Mr. Gibson, at Geneva, underlined on behalf of President Hoover. It is impossible to obtain an effective agreement to limit and reduce armaments unless war is resolutely ruled out as between the signatories. So long as war is contemplated as a possibility each nation must seek to maintain the armaments which will give it victory when war breaks out. Directly war is really renounced and ruled out of calculation, the difficulties in the way of determining what parity is or how many ships of one kind should be balanced against ships of another simply disappear. There is no halfway house between peace and war. Either we decide to settle our disputes peacefully, or we shall settle them by war. Fortunately, the British and the American publics at any rate seem to have made up their minds for the first alternative, and it is in that fact that lies the best guarantee of the success of the forthcoming naval disarmament conference.

On Making $1,000,000

BACON says, "If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see fortune." Centuries have passed since the philosopher spoke these words, and the assertion remains unshaken. Wall Street bears it out, and no one can affirm that the captains of industry, to say nothing of men eminent in other lines, are devoid of these virtues. Without them, would Ford have amassed his riches, or Edison have attained his competence? Great as has been the march of progress in the world of invention and discovery, it has not been accomplished without alertness, close observation and unlimited patience.

In a striking article in the Forum, Roger W. Babson lists twenty different ways to make a million. He believes that any one of the twenty "hunches" might serve as the nucleus of an industrial development and make fabulous fortunes for "the men who will succeed in working them out upon a practical basis." His ideas are not entirely novel. The Diesel engine he proposes for an automobile has been successfully used on an airplane. Electrical clocks are common. The development of electricity at the mines is an old love of Mr. Lloyd George. And the employment of the sun, the tides—already utilized by strange devices—and the heat of the earth as sources of power are as much discussed in the world of invention as our old friend, perpetual motion.

It would not be difficult to supplement Mr. Babson's list, which includes a fool-proof helicopter for airplanes, cold light, grass paper, bullet-proof glass, and synthetic foods, for the imagination quickens in reviewing his "hunches." On with the automobile that will derive its power from a central radio station! On with the machine that will travel on land, over sea or in the air with ease, comfort and safety! On with the typewriter that will print direct from dictation, and the weather-defying clothes that will dispense with the cumbersome umbrella!

The increase of human comforts is a laudable aim. But does it solve the problem of happiness? Mr. Babson believes not. "A big house is no better than a small one unless the people in it live happier lives," he says, "for the increase of luxuries is not a true index of increased happiness." There is the crux of the whole problem, and in considering the multifarious means for enriching the treasury the fact should not be lost sight of that lasting pleasures are not derived from the acquisition of wealth as an end in itself.

In the House of Its Friends

SOME surprise was manifested by members on the Republican side of the House of Representatives in Washington when one of their own number, James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, arrayed himself with those who oppose the administrative features of the pending tariff bill. Mr. Beck, who is a former Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice and an admittedly learned constitutional lawyer, saw fit to challenge the wisdom of delegating additional power to the Chief Executive, whether that power is to be exercised independently or through a commission or board, to adjust particular tariff duties. He professed to believe that such delegation of power which is reposed in Congress by the people tends to change the nature and character of the Government.

Mr. Beck is able to support his argument, at least theoretically, by references to the Constitution itself. But from those portions of his speech carried in Washington dispatches it would seem that he failed to refer to the important fact that the courts have upheld the constitutionality of the flexible tariff law, which in its essence seems to have been followed by the framers of the pending bill. There is thus presented, under the circumstances, this most interesting question: Wherein would the delegation of broader powers transgress the Constitution if it is a settled theory of the law that the delegation of that authority, though somewhat limited, is not in violation of constitutional inhibitions?

No doubt it will be quite generally agreed that the system of dealing with tariff schedules provided by the law now effective has made it possible to correct inequalities as they have appeared by reason of changed or changing economic and industrial conditions. The relief afforded has been instantaneous as compared with the older method of tariff revisions. Political prudence will hardly permit the opening of the tariff question at every session of Congress. The process is a long and costly one. Theoretically, and possibly practically, the method attacked by Mr. Beck has been proved acceptable to both industrialists and consumers.

One agrees with the Pennsylvania Representative in his desire to discourage or prevent the surrender by the people of powers which can best be exercised by themselves or through Congress. But probably it will be quite generally agreed that the theory upon which United States tariff duties are based has been approved as a national theory rather than a sectional or partisan doctrine. This being the case, the matter of applying it becomes simple and beneficial instead of complex and sometimes harmful.

In the past the most serious complaints against the tariff by Americans have been traced to correctible inequalities in established schedules. Economic and industrial conditions may change in a month, in a year, or in a decade. Schedules may become suddenly obsolete or injurious, inflicting loss upon the persons or industries they had been designed to aid. Is Mr. Beck's apprehension justified in view of the circumstances? It is only within limitations that the discretionary power which it is proposed to delegate to the President can be exercised. The Chief Executive, of whatever political faith, is committed to the administration of existing law. He could not, by mere ukase, overturn or upset, without warrant from Congress, any established governmental policy.

Endowing College Athletics

IN THESE days of extensive endowments it is not at all surprising that the question of endowing college athletics should come up for consideration, and even though the report crediting Harvard with planning to establish an endowment of some $10,000,000 for that purpose has been denied by the university officials, the time is no doubt coming when many colleges—and perhaps Harvard will be one of the first—will have athletic endowment funds.

A quarter of a century ago college athletics were largely confined to so-called varsity teams. Thus only a small proportion of students ever took part, the majority either looking on as spectators or ignoring that branch of college activities. But a tremendous change has taken place in the last few years, and instead of athletics for the few, it is now athletics for the many. The result has been a big increase in the amount of money needed, and if proper facilities and coaches are to be supplied for the great mass of undergraduates without their being assessed financially—and this seems to be the most desirable plan—either the intercollegiate games must furnish the gate with which to finance the sports that are purely intracollege and that can never furnish any appreciable financial return, or else a large endowment fund must be raised with which to support the nonpaying teams.

Athletic costs have increased greatly during the last few years, and in most of the big United States colleges football is the only sport which has furnished a revenue of any size. But many believe that if college athletics are to accomplish their greatest good, they should not be dependent upon the yearly gate returns alone. It is interesting to note that when a time of small financial returns comes athletics for the many are the first to meet with serious curtailment, and that is just the branch of athletics which should be maintained at such a time. To meet such a situation an endowment seems to be the most logical solution. It will not surprise those who follow college affairs to see the large colleges setting up athletic endowments in the future, not only that they may be free from the possible falling off in gate receipts, but also that the price of admission to graduates and undergraduates to those games which are depended upon for revenue may be held to a nominal figure.

American Sculpture on Exhibit

ON THE first Sunday after the American Sculpture Exposition opened in San Francisco recently, 40,000 people attended. Not merely from the Bay cities did they come, but from points a hundred or more miles away, by motorcar, to see this greatest of all exhibitions of the work of men and women who visualize their imaginings in clay, plaster, bronze and stone.

The entire building of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor provides not enough space to house this immense assemblage of figures, tablets, bas-reliefs and groups, for scores of items overflow into the spacious surrounding grounds. Here, amid much specially planted flowering shrubbery are further dancing figures, huntresses and fauns. The 1300 exhibits range in size from inch-high bronzes to two-ton monuments.

Held under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society, this exhibit is strictly representative of the best that is being done in the United States today, so far as such a result could be achieved by having every item passed upon by a jury of the National Sculpture Society. This jury was animated, in its decisions, not by prejudices, but by a desire to bring out the best work of every school, whether it was academic or modernistic in tendency.

The result is a truly comprehensive exhibition, and one that will surely make art history. The public will acquire a great deal in the way of artistic appreciation from even casual visits to the show, and artists will derive from their study of it increased understanding of their own problems of æsthetic expression. An impetus to sculpture compared to that given by the World's Fair in Chicago to architecture is an entirely likely result of the vast exposition that was made feasible by the generosity of Dr. Archer Milton Huntington in giving $100,000 to pay for the transportation of the exhibits and their care. The event is also another compliment to the salubrious climate of a state where it is possible to show sculptural models outdoors for six months.

The Broom Gives Way to the Hoe

APPLE blossoms, gardens, housecleaning—those three were formerly the signs of spring. Simultaneous with spring's arrival, as soon as orchards were in bloom, the man of the house donned old clothes and worked in the garden every available moment. He also showed a sudden interest in the home and puttered around, painting screens and doing other jobs. The woman of the house likewise worked, only she plunged deep into the throes of that old-fashioned orgy called housecleaning. Her head wrapped in a towel, her body swathed in a heavy apron, she wielded the broom, mop and dust cloth with frenzied energy.

This year, in fact for several years past, the order has changed. A cursory walk on any Saturday afternoon satisfies one that the man of the house still works in the garden. But where is the woman of the house? There are no signs of her anywhere: no carpets laid out on the grass to be beaten, no vivid patchwork quilts airing on the line, no lace curtains bleaching in the sun.

On the contrary, the housework in the average man's home goes on with a serenity unruffled by the passing seasons. Spring is no longer the time for housecleaning. Labor-saving devices, the washing machine and vacuum cleaner especially, have so simplified work that tasks can be accomplished as they appear. As one homemaker indignantly retorted, "Clean house? Why should I? That implies that my house is dirty, and my home is never dirty!"

That is one point for the man of the house to consider when he remarks on the passing of the old excitement and turmoil that housecleaning aroused, and this is another: the woman of the house now has time to come out in the garden and watch things grow. Instead of digging dirt out of corners, she can poke in real dirt, in the earth, sweet and damp. And between the two there is a wide dissimilarity as far as the joy they give! That any woman can tell you.

Editorial Notes

According to a Canadian exchange, the Toronto National Exhibition this summer will house five interesting models which are to be supplied by the British Government. The exhibit will consist of five "fastest" records, held by the British, namely: the fastest aircraft in the world (that which won the Schneider Cup); the fastest craft on water (the Miss England); the fastest motorcar (the Golden Arrow); the fastest passenger liner (the Mauretania), and the fastest locomotive (the Great Western Railway express).

Preventable waste in industry costs the United States nearly $10,000,000,000 yearly, according to R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association. A partial correction of this condition would no doubt help to make it possible to retain the present level of railroad rates, notwithstanding the higher property evaluations provided by the Supreme Court in the St. Louis and O'Fallon decision.

As indicative of a punishment that fits the crime, perhaps no better one could be imagined than that meted out by a Chicago judge to four boys charged with stealing an automobile that a baseball fan had left near a park. They were forbidden to visit a baseball park all summer.

New York, They Say, Is Not America

Mountainous Gotham!

SOMEWHERE before, I had heard the wind whistle in that imperative manner. My attention was lifted from the book before me by an insistent recurrence of the illusion that I was in the mountains. The conviction would not leave me that pines were roaring in the wind, and that muffled thunders were rolling from far cataracts. How could this impression proceed from the heart of America's most metropolitan city?

New York was not new to me, relatively speaking. Several times before I had been told to "follow the green line on the ceiling for the shuttle to Grand Central." I had often looked up at the canyon walls of Broadway and been duly impressed. But never before had I sat quietly reading, twenty floors above the crowded streets.

In the rush of pedestrian and motor traffic New York is a city so vivid that other aspects of this unique development on Manhattan Island are not seen. From my present vantage point, in the complete quiet of the apartment, I heard and saw New York anew. The hurrying crowds were entirely out of sight, the clamor was softened by distance, and the wind was whistling through the sky-scraper-land as I have heard it among the lonely peaks.

A steady rumbling, interspersed with occasional sharp blasts, rose out of the deep canyon where Fifth Avenue cuts its way up and down the length of Manhattan. So closely did this rising and falling sound resemble the roar of mountain rivers that I was carried in memory back to the crown of Moro Rock in Sequoia National Park, below which a fork of the Kaweah River plunges down its precipitous canyon, and sends reverberations up some 3000 feet. Then I was walking again along the bare rock which rounds over and slides away into the narrow gorge of the Merced River in Yosemite National Park, a canyon out of which the hidden river sends up muffled thunder as it rolls great bowlders down its rocky course. Could it be only the hollow rumble of elevateds and the intermittent flow of traffic which was thus simulating the rich melody of mountain waters?

* * *

Above the deeper tones of the city's activity a lighter strain alternately came and went, made up of thousands of sounds and movements, and carried on the wind like the rustling of countless pine needles. The shuffling of many feet, the cumulative hum of far-off shouts, traffic whistles, klaxons, and grinding brakes, all softened by distance and blended into a bustling murmur, were producing this sound which took me back to many a favorite mountain camp. At times the wind over the city freshened into a gale, and then the murmur increased to a droning roar like that of pines tossed on wind-swept mountain slopes. It required an effort to realize that creaking ventilators spinning in the wind, distant blasts of tug boats in the East River, and the rush of air past structures of stone and steel could harmonize into chords like those played by blasts sweeping over pine forests.

In direct line of vision from my window, a new "set-back" skyscraper was flooded in the bright sunlight. Its towering shaft rose sheer above the surrounding buildings with all the poised majesty of an El Capitan. A group of towers in the right distance shot up into the sky like the Cathedral Spires of the Yosemite. There is a detachment and lofty grandeur about these super-skyscrapers, when seen from the level of twenty stories, that inspires a certain awe akin to that which pervades a forest of giant sequoias.

Just as the sequoia builds up from a substantial base to a sloping instep, and then rears its burrowed dull-red column aloft until it disappears in a crown of foliage, so these buildings cover the ground at the base, but gradually recede until the majority stop at about twenty stories, while the giants continue to rise two or three times as high. This gigantic scale, coupled with correct proportion, places the skyscraper in a class with grand natural monuments, and one therefore carries the hint of the other.

* * *

As the shadows fell from the highest towers upon the serried ranks of buildings below, another striking resemblance presented itself. One façade was buff-colored, another a dull brick-red, a third yellow. Red tile roofs added spots of bright color, and every shade from light tan to a dark chocolate-brown formed a panorama of color and shadow that reminded me of an hour on the brink of the Grand Canyon.

From my twentieth-story window a cliff dropped away even more sheer than that at El Tovar. Out of the depths arose colored masses that glistened in the sun and stood out against variegated shadows. All the way to the horizon extended a varied pattern of color and shape which grew ever more dim and finally was lost in a level of haze. Just so have I seen the Grand Canyon, which then reminded me of some huge city, precisely as the panorama now spread out before me recalled the Canyon. As the wind continued to whistle around my skyscraper perch, there came up out of Gotham a rumble like the distant thunder of the mighty Colorado rolling bowlders toward the sea.

R. H. S.

Photographic Row

THESE new friends of mine are so delightful that it is hard to believe they are really not friends at all in the accepted sense, for although I know a host of charming things about them, they do not know one thing about me. The most intriguing part of it is that there is no limit to the number of them; every walk along Fifth Avenue discloses one or two new ones that have appeared since the last visit.

The key to this puzzle lies hidden in the dark rooms of the photographers, who place their finished prints in narrow frames and exhibit them for the interest of the passer-by. When this has taken place I consider myself officially introduced to that great company of pictured folk.

My first friend to be made in this way was that gracious lady, Rosa Ponselle, whose gorgeous voice has thrilled thousands at the Metropolitan Opera. No queen upon a real or mythical throne ever surpassed the stately beauty of this American prima donna, who, after all, needs to belong to no other royalty than that of song.

* * *

There was a time not long ago when Fifth Avenue, like every other street, was liberally adorned with the likeness of a certain young aviator. One May dawn, equipped with those now famous sandwiches, he rose from a soggy field, to wing his way over thousands of miles of gray ocean to glory. A pioneer in conquering space, he appealed to everyone because of his youth, his simplicity, and became the beloved friend of the world, partly through his own splendid efforts, and partly through the kindly attention of the press.

Before I lose the bold moment which encourages me to include such dazzling names in this roll of friendship, I must mention the man who has recently become President. Herbert Hoover is less revealing in a photograph than some men. In his pictured likeness one sees the kindly personality for which he is known, but it is not so easy to read in his face the record of his stupendous achievements. For that we must look to past records, to what his friends say about him, to the devotion of all who have worked with him.

Stars of the spoken and silent dramas are numerous among my friends, and needless to say they lend themselves most happily to the photographer's art. If ever there was a man who typifies the hero of fable and story it is Douglas Fairbanks. He seems to keep the trappings of adventure hung about him as nonchalantly as other men carry their automatic pencils.

* * *

For seasoning in this dish of friendship let me add that venerable adventurer and romancer who rather startled the literary world with the tale of his past years. His dark, hawk-like face with copious whiskers, of which he is probably very proud, seem to be very much more Trader Horn than Alfred Aloysius Smith. Somehow I prefer the former, in spite of the undoubted glamour of the Aloysius. Time has not dimmed his taste for far places and strange lands, and he hopes to make his next trip in an airplane. Modern progress is but a means to an end for this one.

The simple, appealing charm of the little girl with the kitten established her at once as one of the dearest friends of all. Both of them are such darlings, and I'm sure there is a great affection between them. The Kitten is just one round ball of joy because he has been allowed to share in this triumph of his little mistress. Certainly this was one of the times when the photographer was particularly happy in his subjects, because without each other how lonely one of them might have been there on that busy rushing street!

I was rather rudely awakened from my fancies about my sea captain with the spade beard when I learned that he is not a sea captain at all, but the dry land owner of a great fleet of merchant ships. Just the same he looks exactly like an old-time Yankee skipper and I prefer him that way. Standing before his photograph and looking into those far-seeing sailor's eyes with their network of tiny wrinkles in his weather-beaten face, I can hear the wind through topmasts, can see sunlight dancing on a tropic sea, can smell hemp and copra. Anyone would like my sea captain.

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And now, with apologies in case any of the illustrious ones who go before should object, I must introduce MacTavish the large and MacTavish the small. If you knew this pair as I know them you would understand, for they are among the great ones with their air of polite breeding, their evident wisdom. And yet, with their heads cocked on one side, impudent ears pointing, they are a pair of most engaging clowns. To the casual observer they may seem only two very good Scotch terriers. To me they are friends well worth having. Before some of the others I might be embarrassed, were such an unlikely thing to occur that I met them in person, but before the MacTavishes I could never be ill at ease. I'd know the correct thing to do was to go out in the garden with them and help to find that bone.

E. W. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

American Fortunes

JOSEPH S. McCOY, government actuary, who recently completed a study of 118,000 estates of resident decedents and 12,000 of nonresident decedents, which paid a total inheritance tax of $860,000,000 and $12,000,000, respectively, to the Government between the years 1916 and 1927, discovered that in 1927 the average percentage of the total in the form of real estate was a trifle over 18 per cent. The smaller the estate, the greater the proportion so held. Gross estates amounting to less than $50,000 held some 39 per cent in the form of real estate. This percentage continued to decrease until, with estates of $10,000,000 and over, there was but 1 per cent of real estate. Holdings of corporate securities followed a reverse rule. The smaller the estate the smaller the investment in stocks. Estates of less than $50,000 held but 11 per cent in corporate securities, whereas those of over $10,000,000 held 65 per cent.

The figures afford an interesting commentary on the investment habits of well-to-do Americans. They apparently testify to the fact that great fortunes today are made in industry. They do not prove in any way whatsoever that corporate securities are to be preferred as investments over real estate, for there is no way of telling from what source came the basic fund upon which the fortune was built, but they seem to indicate the great change that has come over the United States since 1900, or thereabouts.

Today the United States is an industrial nation. Fortunes still are to be made in real estate, in commerce, in the professions and in the other usual ways, but industry today is the great wealth producer, as is proved by Mr. McCoy's analysis of tax returns.—*Washington Post.*

Where Did You Get That Hat?

THE stoutest barrister that ever "ate his dinners" would be "unseen" if he rose before a judge without wig and gown, and the same sort of curious tradition still survives in that natural home of revolution, romance and respect for procedure—the British House of Commons. The largest member of Parliament imaginable—that is to say, the widest in girth and the tallest in height—would still be undiscoverable by the Speaker and his deputies if the monster had so little sense as to rise without a hat on its head "when raising a point of order after a division has been called." This ruling, rarely written but most religiously understood, has been one of the jokes of Parliament for a long time; in the slightly older days when most members carried their hats with them into the Chamber in order to be prepared for an emergency there were many tales about those who had forgotten that duty and who equipped themselves suddenly for the unexpected call by snatching the altogether inadequate hat of a neighbor. But recently the honorable member for the South Division of Leeds—very naturally a Labor member, for what other party would be more at home in calling attention to horrid encroachments of privilege and tradition on the natural instincts of humanity?—took occasion to ask the Speaker whether a rule "so difficult, irksome and practically impossible" might not now be abandoned, particularly in view of the fact that women members especially find it a little difficult to swap hats so swiftly and easily as the mere man who is faced with a sudden crisis of costume, conscience and procedure. The Speaker's view appears to have been that the problem might be left to the discretion of the House, with the guiding suggestion that since, when the rule about hats and points of order was framed, there can have been no idea that it would ever apply to women it should not be taken as applying to them at the present minute. It seems a wise and appropriate judgment. Man, the natural inventor of traditions, will continue to be bound by it. Woman, the innovator, will go her own way, with the continued acceptance and respect of the more timid male.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Song of the Teacher

IF AN Agassiz finds pleasure in digging among fossils in order that he may interpret the great story of prehistoric life; if a Thoreau by Walden Pond is delighted with his study of bugs and beetles; if a John Burroughs on his little patch of ground in the valley of the Mohawk glories in his life among the birds and bees; if a Luther Burbank is enraptured with his work of transforming a worthless desert cactus into edible fruit or in producing a sweeter rose or a fairer lily; if these and other workers, whose names are legion, revel in the love of their work—then by what term shall we designate the joy that should be the teacher's, who works not with mere fossils, nor with bugs or beetles, nor with birds, bees, or flowers, but with the child, who is at once the most complex, the most plastic, the most beautiful of God's creation? Yes, it's a wonderful thing to be a teacher; it's a great thing to teach school!—*Kansas City School Service Bulletin.*

Progress

IN all the wide world no step of progress has been taken without someone saying: "Be careful! The risk is too great. You may lose your all." Nor need these voices always come from the outside. They whisper and mutter in all the shadowed corners of a man's own thinking.

But there comes a time when a man, having heard all they have to say, must then disregard them and go forward, must follow the gleam, must seek the ideal.

In every citizen is laid the duty of progress. The race must go forward or go back, and the progress of the race can never be anything more than the progress of individual men and women. The call of progress which comes to every man must always have a higher authority than the call of fear.—*Westminster Record.*